IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

—THE—
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
CIRCULATES WIDELY
AMONG THE MONEYED CLASSES.

THE Bombay Gazette.

THE OFFICES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are now situated IN :: HOMJI :: STREET ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE. Where all communications must be Addressed.

No. 56,133.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA

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P. & O.

MAIL SERVICE.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ... ... 13 DAYS.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in... 14 DAYS.
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in ... ... 19 DAYS.
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... ... 20 DAYS.

With liberty to call at Brindisi and Malta.

The abovementioned improved transit will commence from 1st January, 1914.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
13th Dec.	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
20th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
27th ,,	PERSIA ...	8000	.....	...
1914				
3rd Jan.	SALSETTE ...	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
10th ,,	DELTA	8000	.....	...
17th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MALWA	11000
24th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
31st ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
7th Feb.	MANTUA ...	11000	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MOREA	11000
21st ,,	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
28th ,,	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
7th Mar.	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MARMORA ...	10500
21st ,,	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...
28th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	10000
*1st Apl.	HIMALAYA	7000	.....	...
4th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th ,,	MANTUA ...	11000	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
*29th ,,	ARCADIA ...	7000	.....	...
2nd May	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MALWA	11000
16th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914:—

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 29th APRIL, 1914:—

Direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE "A" rate.	SINGLE "B" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate.	RETURN. "B" rate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To MARSEILLES	294 or	435	501 or	742-8
To LONDON	627 or	528	946-8 or	792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers, for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

MARITTIMA ITALIANA
(Italian Mail S. N. Co.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.
Regularly every 4 weeks on TUESDAY.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on 1913.
Firenze	3879	Merio	16th Dec.
Porto Said	5310	Molle	13th Jan. 1914
Principe di Piemonte	6365	Viglienzoni	10th Feb.
A Steamer	6000	X....	10th Mar.
....	6000	....	7th April.
....	6000	....	5th May.
....	6000	....	2nd June
....	6000	....	30th ,,

RATES TO ITALY.

INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Cl. Rs.	2nd Cl. Rs.	3rd Cl. Rs.
Single ticket	450	350	165
Return tickets available 2 years	675	525	247

Through tickets to LONDON on application

Through tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st class, Rs. 690, 2nd Class Rs. 500. Special rates for missionaries.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

Subject to alterations. For further particulars, apply to G. FERRERO, Agent, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—

8½ inch by 4¼ inch...Re. 1 per hundred
9½ inch by 4½ inch...As. 14 per ,,

*If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.

*6 13-16 inch by 3¼ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand.

*If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks

Steamers Tons Sailing Date Time Route via.
Kasara....1,195 Thurs. 11th Dec. 9 a. m. † C.M.
Dwarka....1,695 Friday 12th Dec. 6 a. m. direct.
Ghasa.....2,134 Mon. 15th Dec. 11 a.m. *P. D. & C.M.

† Cutch Mandvi.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH

(Weekly)

S. S. "Kasara," 1,195 tons, on Thursday 11th December, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "Baroda," 3,172 tons, on Wednesday the 10th December, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Lindula	3358	Thursday 11th Dec
*Palamcotta	3413	,, 25th ,,
†Purnea	3306	,, 8th Jan.
*Pentakota	3418	,, 22nd ,,

† Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connection to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, Near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
10th December, 1913.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	Leave Bombay.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	13th Dec.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1914.

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	Leave Bombay
*Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Jan.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	16th Jan.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	31st Jan.
*Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	25th Feb.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	13th Mar.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	25th Mar.
*Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	7th April.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st April.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	1st May.
*Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd May.

*Fitted with Marconi Wireless Telegraphy.

FARES.

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Port Said	,, 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	,, 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	,, 605	957
Bombay to New York	,, £41	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez	,, 446	

All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe, include a passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

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For any further information regarding passage, apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
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By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10

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By Grattan Geary.

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Being a Compilation or Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
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Apply to the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
French Mail Steamers.

FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on
Nera	5085	Vallat	17th Dec. 1914.
Sydney	4118	Leveque	13th Jan.
Caledonien	4140	Fabre	11th Feb.
Armand Behic	385	Rosati	11th Mar.
Ville de la Ciotat	6378	Lafont	8th April.
Australien	6365	Costa	6th May.

PASSAGE FARES (including table wine.)

		1st	2nd	3rd
To Marseilles (single)	Rs.	594	495	225
Do. (return)	,,	891	743	405
To London (single)	,,	660	528	270
Do. (return)	,,	990	797	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Italian Line at reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA, CHINA AND JAPAN.
One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to:—

H. WILLIAMS, Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

International Banking Corporation.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up..... Gold $ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund ..... ,, ,, 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits ... ,, ,, 701,961,24.

LONDON OFFICE.—36, Bishopsgate E. C.—

BRANCHES:—

Bombay.	Cebu	San Francisco.
Calcutta	Shanghai	Mexico.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Panama
Hongkong	Peking.	Colon.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Empire.
Manila.	Kobe	

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China, and Japan, buys bills of exchange, Letters of Credit, and carries, on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, from Rs 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43 Church Gate Street.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C

BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .....£ 400,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 600,000

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The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR Of Burleigh, Kt.
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BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application

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BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

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W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager

FINGER RING NOVELTIES.

Finger rings are considered the most interesting of all forms of personal adornment and it is, therefore, only natural that they should carry sympathetic concern and value. As an ornament, and like the engagement ring which is never discarded, the finger ring can be worn at all times; it is not even considered out of place if worn with a morning gown when other gem-set jewelry would appear incongruous and out of taste.

The diamond still appears to be the favourite or popular gem for finger rings; it holds first place also, by selection, as the chief gem in most other forms of ornaments.

OUR COLLECTION OF
DIAMOND ENGAGEMENT RINGS

is of unapproached quality. Though many show a decided preference for a ring set entirely with diamonds, there is also satisfaction to be found in cosily coloured stones which are as full of beauty and symbolism as the *diamond*, which signifies light, innocence, life and joy. The *ruby*—signifying divine power and love, dignity and royalty. The *sapphire*—all heavenly virtues. The *emerald*—hopes of immortality. The *pearl*—purity, innocence and humility. Any of these gems set in the centre with a cluster of small diamonds encircling them or set in half hoop form, alternately with diamonds, make up quite attractively. The Persians esteemed these coloured stones more highly than the diamond and in the matter of choice give the diamond the fifth place. The Portuguese, in the order of preference, give the diamond the third place, the emerald first. There is a parallel to this at the present time, for the diamond is to-day far exceeded in price by the emerald and is almost equalled in price by the ruby, while the pearl of fine colour and skin outclasses all classic gems. These comparisons, of course, refer to gems of the same size and possessing the same perfection of form when cut.

Half an hour spent in looking over our unparalleled collection of Rings and other novelties of this Season's collection, will give you the utmost pleasure. We are told that novelty is always interesting, being an essential attribute to the beautiful. It is certainly the great parent of pleasure.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

JEWELLERS AND DEALERS IN PRECIOUS STONES
BOMBAY AND POONA

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,040,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be made by telegram

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities

Post Box No. 141. BOMBAY

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors .....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 17,450,000
Gold Reserve Fund .....£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

Advisory Committee in London.

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Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johora	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai ,, Hongkew.
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent
40, Church Gate Street

BANKS.

Comptoir National D'Escompte De Paris.

Post Box No. 45. Telephone No 211.

CAPITAL (fully paid up).....£8,000,000
SURPLUS £1,520,300

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere, Paris.

LONDON:—52, Threadneedle St., E.C.

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LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, Ltd
UNION OF LONDON & SMITH'S BANK, Ltd.

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The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris begs to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Main Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of the City, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres and Shops.

Dividends, Coupons, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks Cashed for Customers, without charge if remitted home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise, &c.

L. COMBE,
Manager

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £450,000
RESERVE .....£ 80,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge
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A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application

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Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
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Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
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Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150o in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150o ,, ,,	
Chester	125o ,, ,,	
Devoe's	125o ,, ,,	
Monkey	125o ,, ,,	

Elephant 125o in tins, and in bulk from yellow casks.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT.

Retail Agents for Bombay.
Messrs. F. M. CHINOY & Co., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS } SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY { LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND KARACHI.

CHRISTMAS ORDERS
NOW REGISTERED
AT
MONGINI BROTHERS.

CHRISTMAS BOXES containing a CAKE, CONFECTIONERY, CRACKERS, ETC., from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25.

FANCY PRESENTATION BOXES of SWEETS and CHOCOLATES,
XMAS CRACKERS,
SANTA CLAUS STOCKINGS,
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS
for Table Decoration, etc., etc., etc.

X'mas List on application.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Bombay called by the Sheriff "to give expression to the general feeling in regard to the treatment of INDIANS in SOUTH AFRICA, and to make representations to Governments on the position of Indians in South Africa and in other British Colonies" will be held in the TOWN HALL, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, the 10th December, 1913, at 5-30 o'clock (S. T.).

POSTAL NOTICE.

MODE OF ADDRESSING POSTAL ARTICLES FOR TROOPS ON DUTY AT THE DACCA CONCENTRATION IN JANUARY-FEBRUARY, 1914.

CORRESPONDENCE POSTED in INDIA for delivery to troops on duty at the Dacca Concentration should be addressed as follows :—

Rank, Name,
Regiment, Battery, Staff appointment or Department, etc., Dacca Concentration.

Care should be taken to specify clearly in each case the regiment, battery, staff appointment or department of the addressee.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.
Calcutta, the 5th December, 1913.

NOTICE.

OUR CLIENT HIS HIGHNESS THE THAKORE SAHEB OF MORVI who himself is a large creditor and shareholder of the INDIAN SPECIE BANK, Ld., has been requested by many creditors and shareholders of the said Bank to call a meeting of the creditors and shareholders to ascertain their views as to the best way of winding up the said Bank and as to all other matters relating thereto.

Notice is therefore hereby given that a MEETING of the creditors and shareholders of the said Bank will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of December, 1913, at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.), at the premises, in Esplanade Road, lately occupied by Messrs. Evans, Fraser & Co., at which time and place all the creditors and shareholders of the said Bank are requested to attend.

Dated this 5th day of December, 1913.

WADIA, GHANDY & Co.
Solicitors to H. H. The Thakore Saheb of Morvi.

NOTICE.

Re INDIAN SPECIE BANK LD.,
(In Liquidation.)

AS there is a PUBLIC MEETING on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, in the TOWN HALL, the MEETING of the Shareholders and creditors of the Indian Specie Bank, Ld., convened for Wednesday next, the 10th instant, is POSTPONED to THURSDAY NEXT, the 11th instant, at the same time and place:—

Dated this 9th day of December, 1913.

WADIA, GHANDY & CO.,
Solicitors for H. H. The Thakore Saheb of Morvi.

WHISKY NOGGIN

WE SELL this miniature whisky jar mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA

X'MAS & NEW YEAR
CARDS
of varieties from 1 anna to Rs. 5 each.
Collin's and Lett's Pocket and Office
DIARIES
from annas 6 and upwards.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,
DEALERS in STATIONERY, DRAWING, and PAINTING MATERIALS, SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS, etc.
KANTA BUILDING, KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised*, for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald L. Chard*, price Rs. 1-8 from No. 13 Dept., Army Navy Stores, Fort, Bombay.

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Empress Pale
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Housewife's Friend
Fine Household Soaps.
Can be obtained everywhere
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REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.
"O. H. M. S."
AND
LITTLE ZOLA.

TOWN HALL
THURSDAY, 18th Dec.
1913 at 9-30 p.m.
BOMBAY CHORAL SOCIETY.
SECOND CONCERT.
SEASON 1913-14.
PATRONS :
His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.
Her Excellency Lady Willingdon.
VICE PATRON AND PRESIDENT :
His Excellency Rear Admiral Richard Peirse, C.B., M.V.O.,
Commander-in-Chief of H. M. Naval Forces in the East Indies.
VICE-PRESIDENT :
The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. ORR, C.S.I., I.C.S.
At which His Excellency the Governor and Her Excellency Lady Willingdon have expressed their intention of being present.

GRAND OPERA.
FAUST
(Gounod).
MARGARITA.
SEIBEL.
Mrs. E. F. Halliwell. Mrs. C. C. Watson.
MARTHA
Mrs. A. L. Guibara.
FAUST.
VALENTINE.
Mr. G. W. Johnson.. Mr. A. L. Guibara.
WAGNER
Mr. Edwin Gellett.
MEPHISTOPHELES
MONS. EUGEN OSSIPOFF
(From the Grand Opera House, Moscow)
Orchestra ...H. E. the Governor's Band.
Conductor...EDWARD BEHR.
Reserved Seats, Rs. 4.
Unreserved Seats, Rs. 2.
Plan at MARCKS & Co., Ltd.

MATHILDE
OR
FALSE FRIEND'S FATE!
3,500 FEET LONG DRAMA
AT
OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE.
"ALL IN VAIN"
A THRILLING CIRCUS ROMANCE.
NEVER SEEN BEFORE.
NEW PROGRAMME
REPLETE
WITH SENSATIONS.
SATURDAY AND SUNDAY
MATINEE
5-15 to 6-45
and
7 to 8-30 ; 9 to 10-30 and
11 to 12-30 (S. T.)
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SANDHURST ROAD
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FORT, BOMBAY.

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THE
Maud Allan-Cherniavsky CO.
THE WORLD FAMOUS ENSEMBLE PLAYERS
LEO, JAN AND MISCHEL
CHERNIAVSKY TRIO
TO-DAY AT 9-30 P.M.
PRICES :—Stalls, Rs. 5 and Rs. 3-8 ; Dress Circle, Rs. 2-8 ; Balcony, Rs. 2; Gallery, Re. 1.
TO-NIGHT'S PROGRAMME :—Trio F. Bache, Vito Poper, Am Springburnen Davidoff, Rigolleto Lest, Otello Tentorié Ernest, Serenada Vidor, Norvegian Dance Grieg.
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An entire change of Programme.
PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

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FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.
6-15 TWICE NIGHTLY 10
COMMENCING
SATURDAY NEXT, Dec. 13.
Gigantic Vaudeville Organisation Von Arx and his
ALL STAR AMERICAN COMPANY
together with Captain JACK KELLY and Miss VIOLET KELLY
A Great Consolidated Combination.
VON ARX
The World's Premier Illusionist
(Brother of the famous Nicola)
The greatest artiste in his line that has ever appeared here.
LOUIS T. SLICKER
The Droll Yankee Comedian in American Rag-time Parodies and Burlesque Impersonations.
JACK OWEN
The Whistling Dandy.
THE WOMAN IN WHITE
Who delves into the past, the present and the future.
This is the original act, all others are imitations.
Miss FLORENCE MAYDEAN, the Phantom Princess.
Special engagement of CAPTAIN JACK KELLY
Australian Whip King and Lasso Artiste assisted by
MISS VIOLET KELLY.
The only Lady Stock Whip Artiste in the world. The Great Act ever seen in Bombay.
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ATANK NIGRAH PILLS
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AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.
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TO-NIGHT!
A DRAMA OF INTENSE HUMAN INTEREST
AT THE FOOT OF THE SCAFFOLD
The story of a man who almost became a victim of circumstantial evidence.
DEEP PATHOS! STIRRING SCENES!
THE COMICS THIS WEEK ARE "GREAT."
HAWKEYE FALLS IN LOVE | SAMMY'S PHYSICAL CULTURE.
TWO GOOD LAUGHTER-MAKERS.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY.
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11.
SATURDAY AND SUNDAY 11-15 to 12-15.
PRIZE SHOWS :—SATURDAY and SUNDAY 5-30 to 6-30.
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105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ITALIAN HAZELNUTS, ALMONDS and WALNUTS (in soft shell); Malaga RAISINS and DESSERT Italian Figs in baskets.
GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE always fresh in stock.
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ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the Grape only
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES of different shapes, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
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FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.
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Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... „ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... „ 18,550,000
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Payable in 15 days' notice 2½ per cent under Bank Rate.
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NO CHANCE OF LOSING MONEY DEPOSITED IN THIS BANK.
The following figures of the Working Capital show the Bank's progress in 1912.
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31st July, „ .....Rs. 52,00,000
30th December „ .....Rs. 1,00,00,000
S N. POCHKHANAWALA (C.A.I.B.),
London Manager.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.
Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.
RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 9. Minimum charge Re. 1.
REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid

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ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding Stationery, etc

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OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy ; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy ; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year ; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance

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TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

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NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
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Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
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CURES TO STAY CURED.
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Guaranteed best English quality.
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FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.
CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.
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A Lecture delivered
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Lt.-Col. COLLIE, I. M. S.
Price Annas two ; Postage half Anna.
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NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 4-30 P.M. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Cotton Yard, Colaba, opposite to Messrs. Ralli Bro.s' Jatha, on account of the underwriters:—

83 full-pressed bales Warora cotton, out of which 41 bales are loose, slightly damaged in railway transit.

A deposit of 59 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3-30 P. M. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature brougham.

1 grey arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.

1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

BENNETT
Bombay, 10th December, 1913.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 3,000 BAGS OF "ANCHOR BRAND" FLOUR.

Under instructions from Messrs. Vassonjee Sons and Co., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Wallace Flour Mill, at Chikhal Wadi, Tardeo, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 11th December, 1913, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), on account and at the risk of Seth Hajee Khanoo Moosa,

3,000 bags flour "Anchor Brand" household, household packet, superfine and export, manufactured at the Wallace Flour Mill.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the balance to be paid within two days and the goods taken delivery of within that time.

AUCTION SALE OF 311 F. P. BALES COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 12th December, 1913, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), at Colaba, in first Pasta Lane, in the godown No. 16-18 of Messrs. A. Blascheck and Co., on account of the concerned the following goods :—

311 F. P. bales Rajputana Khandesh Oomra Cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p. m. (S.T.) the materials for removal of the following buildings :—

Building Street No. 46, 82, 1, 2, 18, 20, Case No. 201, Khoja Street and Sandhurst Road.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD STORES, SHIP'S FURNITURE, FITTINGS, BOATS, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th December, 1913, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), in the P. and O. S. N. Co's Dockyard, Mazagaon :—

A quantity of old stores, ship's requisites, fittings, etc., consisting of old canvas, canvas cutting, old flags, old ropes, brass, copper, lead, and wooden fittings, broken glass and crockeryware, boats, knives, leather belting, rubber cuttings, iron ware, a quantity of large wooden purchase blocks, 2 and 3 fold same with brass sheaves, large iron purchase blocks 3 and 4 fold, galvanized iron tanks, fitted with brass cocks, one old piano and miscellaneous other articles.

Purchasers will have to pay whatever Customs duty, etc that may be and clear the goods within ten days from the date of Auction.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 10th December, 1913.

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...LLIGENCE.

...d. 2,479 tons, ...ived in harbour ...lah Nov. 24 with

...mer Trafford Hall, ...J. Main, arrived in ...day from Glasgow ... general cargo and ...

...n L. S. N. Co's steamer ...tons, Captain S. A. Antic, ...esday or Calcutta, with the ...m and a general cargo and ...

...B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Baroda, ...tons, Captain. A. Horsecroft will ...n to-day for Persian Gulf with the ...me bottom and a general cargo and passengers.

The Austrian L. S. N. Co's steamer China, 3,871 tons, Captain E. Tarabochia will sail to-day for Kobe &c, with the same bottom and a general cargo and passengers,

The Hansa Line steamer Trantenfels, 3,929 tons, Captain J. Mstze, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Hamburg with a general cargo.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Pelorus.....Camdr Hill.....R Navy
Rewa.....Capt Thos Kerr .. Transport
Sado .....Ortigao.....Portuguese Gunboat

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Dec. 9.

Alfeld .....2479 Fisher ..
Athamas .....2476 Zachos .....T M and Co
Albert Treves...2445 Questa .....T M Co
Baron Fairlie...2322 Foley .....W and A G Co
Caledonia .....2439 Dowell ... P and O Co
City of Norwich...McMillan .....K N and Co
Devanha .....4185 4185 Hickey . P and O Co
Firinge .....2322 Giovanin .....I M S N Co
Hild .....1144 Salvesen .....F F C Co
Hoseineo .....964 Fanning ...T Morrison & Co
Imani.....2979 Lyons ...T Morrison & Co
Inverness... ...2410 Venus...W and A G and Co
Khosrou ...2410 Hannah...Jeddah ..T M and Co
Kanzler .....1865 S Smith .. Jeddah...W M K
Koweit .....2336 Brewes .....M M and Co
Lindula .....2783 Boresford.... M M and Co
Nairn...3627 Lassen .....W and A G and Co
Nairung .....2862 Nicol .....T M and Co
Orangemoor.....2576 Moffett.....W & A G & Co
Osmidale.....2305 Thomson ... .
Orda .....3410 Pittam.....M M and Co
Pundua ... .2126 Hancock ...M M and Co
Persepolis .....2883 Sacher ..... D N & Sons
Shwedagon.....1999 Creagh .....B P O and Co
Stephanotis 2584 Goodridge ...A Yule and Co
Solfels.....2336 Telmiel .....W and A G Co
Seistan .....2711 Forbes.....M M and Co
Transenfels...3929 Metze .....W & A G & Co
Trafford Hall.....3426 Main .....K N & Co
Chindwara.....3307 Williams.....N F ... F .. M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Dec. 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Dats.	Agents.
A St Seclana	...2307	Sutherland	London	...	D Nanji and Sons
B Hidalgo...2761	Harbord	..11-12	..J F and Co		
G&E Chin	...3871	Tarabochia	...Kobe	...10-12	A L S N Co
D and E Attila . 2055	Bestali	...Sydney	...N F		A L S N Co
F Clan macbeth...2881	Redford	...9 . J F & Co			
G Mansuri....2042	Moore .	Jeddah ..	15-12	.....	T M and Co
H Homayun...2154	Hannah	...Jed	...11-12	...	T M and Co
K Inaba Maru... 3937	Tominaga ..	Kobe.....		13-12	...N Y K Line
M India.....4198	Talbot	.....P and O Co			
N Cliftonian.....2774	Jones		13 12		W and A G and Co
O Norfolk...2526	Buckley	...N F	...N F....		W & A G & Co
P Beaunfels...3588	Oltman	...Karachi	. 18-12		W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Gymeric ...2385 Osborne...Calcutta ..N F C Muncherjee and Sons
2 Urlana.....3383 Pratt .. 8-12 .....Galle... M M and Co
3 Okara .....3438 Downing..... 11-12.... M M & Co
4 Clan Gordon...2285 Walker ...Antwerp .. 9-12...J F and Co
5 Firenze ...2322 Mirts . Genoa...10-12..... M Italiana
6 Ambra .....3189 Airtec ...Calcutta..9-12 A L S N Co
7 Scharzfels...3643 Kuppener .. Hamburg... 10-12...W & A G & Co
8 Habsburg.....2395 Scherich...Trieste ... 10-12 A L S N Co
10&11 Glympia.....3269 Kinnaird 13-12 ...W & A G & Co
13 Egypt ...4207 Summers...Shanghai...17-12 P & O Co
14 Kasara .....505 King...Bussch .10-12... M M & Co

B W P D

Indravati..... 513 Esmail...Karachi...9-12 .. Bo S N Co Ld
Kaveri ...553 Mahomed...Bengar ...10-12 .... Bo S N Co Ld
Satrunji .....547 Hussein .....Veraking Bo S N Co Ld
Ponani.....552 Dawood...M Goa ... 10-12 .... Bo S N Co Ld

M W D D

Salsette .....2391 Vine ....P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
9	Alfeld	Fisher	Jeddah Nov 24
	T Hall	Main	Glasgow Nov 6
	Trantenfels...	Metze	H'burg

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destination
9	Clan Gordon..	Walker ...	Antwerp, etc
	Ambra.....	Antic	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained portclearances on Tuesday :—

Steamer Baroda, Horsecroft, for Persian Gulf.
,, Caias, Tarabochia, for Kobe &c.

The following vessels began to load on Tuesday :—

Steamer Lindula, for Zanzibar.
,, Hild, for Bangkok.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Novara, left Aden forenoon of the December 8th. At the same Co's steamer Chantala, arrived at Suez on the afternoon of the 8th instant.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every where.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DEC. 9.

FOR HULL.

Hidalgo s—670 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

China s—10 bales cotton twist, M B Kaisha.

DAILY IMPORTS—DEC. 9.

Steamer City of Norwich from Liverpool ; Agents, K Nixon and Co :—3,559 cases, 1,956 bales cotton goods, 72 bales, 69 cases woollen goods, 2 bales silk goods, 206 bales, 439 cases cotton yarn, 1 cases wool yarn, 12 bales wool raw, 2 bales jute cloth, 1 bales canvas, 9 bales, 26 cases, 10 coils rope, 10 cases linen goods, 166 cases, 210 bags, 2 barrels chemicals 46 drums caustic soda, 200 kegs crystal soda, 30 bags nitrate of soda, 15 casks silicate of soda 86 casks chloride of zinc, 30 casks sulamoniae, 1 case aniline, 32 kegs, 152 kegs, 40 cases paint colour, 12 casks size, 111 bales paper, 12 bales printing paper, 6 barrels wines, 33 cases whisky, 190 cases brandy, 1 case confectionery, 10 cases provisions 25 cases, 3 barrels bacon and hams, 124 cases provision fruits, 80 bags starch, 48 cases cigarette, 12 cases tabacco, 1 case bullion, 58 casks tiles, 9 cases umbrellas, 3 casks grease 77 barrels tollow. 1,197 boxes, 281 cases, 3 drums soap, 1 case drugs, 8 cases locks, 116 bundles buckets, 2 casks zinc, 3 casks nails, 8 pieces, 102 bundles copper plates sheet and roods, 8 barrels oils 34 drums switch oil, 25 barrels tubricating oil, 100 boxes, 127 cases glass sheets, 51 cases, 327 crates, 150 boxes glass bottles,

Steamer Lindula from Bursch via Karachi ; Agents, M M and Co.—920 bags 316 cases dates, 400 bags almonds, 673 bags raisins, 30 bags pista seeds, 5 bags teelseeds, 25 bags cumminseeds, 31 bags, figs, 4 bags salep, 111 bags galls and almonds, 224 bags linseed, 1 bags bag, 29 bundles skins, 31 bundles specie, 15 bags 4 cases 100 carboys attari perfumes, 5 tins pearls, 6 jottas assafoteda, 52 bundles dry, fish, 31 bundles sharkfins, 1 case shells, 42 bundles wool.

Steamer Ormidale from Calcutta ; Agents, W and A Graham and Co.—5,300 tons coal.

Steamer Hild from Bangkok ; Agents, F F Campbell and Co.—753 pieces teak squares, 3,226 bundles 82,082 pieces teak scanting 1,400 pieces sleepes, 7 bales 2 cases 7 bundles silk-raw.

Steamer Firenze from Genoa ; Agents, Maritime Italiana. 202 cases vermouth 18 cases wines, 5 bags rice, 2 barrels cements, 3 cases silk goods, 29 cases 39 bales silk yarn, 10 cases canvas, 136 cases cotton goods, 83 bales cotton yarn, 28 cases provisions 30 cases provisions fruits, 1,200 bags almonds, 22 cases 5 tubes cheese, 59 cases paper, 1546 bags gums, 274 cases 20 barrels 20 drums colour, 1,200 bags cumminseeds, 5 bundles skins, 2 bundles zinc, 17 cases yellow metal sheets, 6 cases immitation saffron, 25 cases quinine, 1 case watches, 50 cases loaf sugar, 24 cases 2 barrels oil olive, 3,000 crates 80 casks flouring tiles, 2,908 pieces marble tiles, 25 cases 15 barrels reisins.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime ; Depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
December		h. m.	ft. in.
Wed	10	m 8 22	25 4
		9 15 a	26 8
Thurs ...	11	m 9 9	25 7
		10 33 a	27 7
Fri	12	m 9 54	25 10
		11 10 a	28 5
Sat	13	m 10 37	26 1
		11 46 a	29 0
Sun	14	m 11 18	26 4

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
December		h. m.	ft. in.
Wed	10	m 2 49	21 1
		2 54 a	17 2
Thurs ...	11	m 3 36	20 9
		3 28 a	16 5
Fri	12	m 4 20	20 5
		4 3 a	15 9
Sat	13	m 5 2	20 1
		4 39	15 3
Sun	14	m 5 43	19 10
		5 16 a	15 0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week :—

Dec.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
10 (Wednesday)	do 7h. 0m.	do 6h. 2m.
11 (Thursday)	do 7h. 1m.	do 6h. 2m.
12 (Friday)	do 7h. 1m.	do 6h. 2m.
13 (Saturday)	do 7h. 2m.	do 6h. 3m.
14 (Sunday)	do 7h. 3m.	do 6h. 3m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, Dec. 13th, 8h. 30-3m. p.m. ; Last Quarter, 20th 9h. 45-6m. p.m. ; New Moon, 27th, 8h. 28-7m. p.m.

FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.
Via Teheran Perfect, Via Turkey Perfect. Via Suez Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect, Via Turkey Perfect Via Suez Perfect,	Via Brest Perfect. Via Valentia Perfect Via Direct Cable Perfect.
Australia.	**China.**	**Africa.**
Via Penang Perfect. Via Amoor Perfect,	Via Penang Perfect. Via Amoor Perfect, Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Aden Perfect Via Cadiz Tenerife Perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, at 6-30, 8-30, and 10 p. m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st September, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. Railway.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	14-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	13-30
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14 45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)... ...	6-40	7-30
Poona Express ...	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express ...	11-30	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab.		*
do, do, for Calcutta.		*
do, do, for Madras...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer signalled on fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

[In force from 1st December 1913.]

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express ...	8-50	21-0
Gujarat Mail	7-45	21-30
Third class Kathiawar Express & Delhi Fast Passenger 1st, 2nd and 3rd ...	6-55	21-45

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day :—

March .....A Bunch of Roses...Chapi
Overture .....Crown Diamonds...Auber
Waltz .....The Eternal Waltz...Leo Fall
Selection .....Rigoletto .....Verdi
Veil Dance ...Mysli's Beauty.....Finck
Selection .....San Toy..... .....Sidney Jones
One-step .....Handel Wakes or The Potted Blacksmith...Morrissy.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Lt-Col. R. M. Thomason, V.D., and officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 5-45 p.m. to-day :—

March .....N belungen .....Wagner
Overture .....Fra Diavolo .....Auber
Valse .....Amoretten Tanze ...Gungi
Selection.....Genevieve de Brabant .....Offenbach
Serenata .....Braga
Suite.....Ballet Egyptien .....Luigin
Serenade .....La Manola .....Eilenberg
Bolero .....Petit .....Ravina

BENE-ISRAEL LADIES.—An association of Bene-Israel ladies has recently been formed in Bombay with the object of affording facilities for social intercourse to its members and to devise means for the amelioration of the lot of their poor sisters by opening home classes and affording them medical relief. The association holds its fortnightly meetings at the Israelite school, Mazagon The first lecture of the series was delivered in Marathi by Miss Sarah J. Israel. The subject being "Patience and perseverance overcome mountains." The credit of starting the movement belongs to Dr. Jerash J. Jhirad, the honorary secretary of the association.

DEATH OF A BOMBAY WORTHY.—One of the most interesting and certainly one of the oldest Indian residents of Bombay has just passed away in the person of Rao Bahadur Wasudew Pandurang, who had reached the patriarchal age of 92 years. For many years he had held the responsible position of Assistant Secretary to Government, Revenue, Financial and General Departments. He entered the service of the old "John Company" as far back as May 1843, in the General Post Office, Bombay, as Chief Clerk. He had then complete charge of the Correspondence and Overland Departments, with the result that in 1850, Mr. A. W. Ravenscroft, the then Postmaster-General, caused a special minute to be issued testifying to the excellent manner in which he had conducted the departments. The Rao Bahadur was one of the leading members of the Prabhu community of Bombay, and was a member of an old and well-known Barbhai family, several of his ancestors being amongst the Prabhus who held important offices under the Honourable the East India Company, and rendered valuable service. He had served the Bombay Government under several Governors, possessed interesting reminiscences of those stately early Victorian personages, and had received from them many marks of personal esteem. One of the greatest seavices rendered by him to Government was the introduction and establishment of the Government Central Press, which was entirely his own idea, and which has resulted in a permanent saving to Government of over a lakh of rupees annually.

DRAGGED INTO THE MACHINERY.

An unfortunate accident happened yesterday morning in the David Sassoon Mill, when a sweeper boy named Dinia Raghu, aged 10, was dragged into the machinery and killed.

It appears that when the operatives in the ring department of the mill had started work they heard a strange noise in the machinery. The machine was stopped and they saw a pair of human feet hanging out of it. The owner of the feet was extricated and was found to be dead.

The lad, it appeared, was sweeping the floor, when he accidentally rested his hand on one of the wheels and his whole body was dragged in.

A FATAL FALL.

Babu Vithoo Bhosle, a Hindu labourer (20), accidentally fell to the ground while adjusting a girder on two iron posts at the new docks last Tuesday afternoon. He was taken to the G. T. Hospital, where it was ascertained that his skull had been fractured. He died yesterday morning.

THE WEATHER.

HIGH TEMPERATURE IN THE DECCAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Dec. 9.

Except for some light rain in Assam and North Bengal, the weather has been dry everywhere. Conditions remain unsettled, however, in Persia and Baluchistan, but may be affected shortly.

The temperature is high in the Deccan and the central parts of the country, but humidity is not below the normal.

Forecast :—No large change.

Appended is Tuesday's report of the Metsorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the last 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Bushire (8th) ...	65·8	52·5	0·12	2·59
Jask ...	78·3	66·3	...	0·77
Muskat (8th) ...	80·8	69·1	...	0.00
Multan ...	78·3	52·5	...	0·08
Rawalpindi ...	71·9	39·1	...	0·11
Lahore ...	75·4	44·2	...	0·01
Sirsa ...	73·8	49·0	...	0·65
Ambala ...	76·5	48·9	...	0·00
Delhi ...	76·5	51·8	...	0·18
Agra ...	81·0	54·0	...	0·02
Mainpuri ...	80·3	52·1	...	0·02
Jhansi ...	79·6	57·5	...	0·87
Cawnpore ...	79·6	57·5	...	0·02
Allahabad ...	78·6	59·0	...	0·17
Jacobabad ...	75·1	51·3	...	1·30
Karachi ...	84·0	59·0	...	0·17
Ajmer ...	76·1	52·7	...	2·23
Jaipur ...	77·2	52·1	...	0·85
Kotah ...	79·1	60·6	...	1·03
Bhuj ...	84·0	58·0	...	0·04
Dwarka ...	84·3	66·7	...	0·00
Verawal ...	79·1	66·8	...	0·00
Rajkot ...	80·4	63·8	...	0·00
Bhavnagar Para.	88·0	67·2	...	0·00
Surat ...	90·9	67·1	...	0·00
Ahmedabad ...	88·6	65·7	...	0·00
Deesa ...	88·3	59·9	...	0·01
Neemuch ...	80·9	53·0	...	0·04
Indore ...	79·1	57·1	...	0·20
Jubbulpore ...	79·3	58·8	...	0·92
Saugor ...	86·4	59·1	...	0·74
Hoshangabad ...	84·1	61·9	...	0·77
Khandwa ...	86·7	60·6	...	0·00
Akola ...	85·7	61·0	...	0·49
Amraoti ...	93·3	65·3	...	1·31
Nagpur ...	84·1	61·8	...	0·85
Chanda ...	84·5	60·5	...	0·37
Raipur ...	80·7	61·6	...	1·26
BOMBAY ...	85·3	73·5	...	...
Ratnagiri ...	91·3	72·4	...	...
Mormugao ...	85·0	73·7	...	...
Karwar ...	80·2	71·5	...	...
Malegaon ...	89·0	65·1	...	0·08
Ahmednagar ...	87·1	62·0	...	0·16
Poona ...	89·5	63·4	...	...
Sholapur ...	88·8	67·1	...	0·01
Bijapur ...	87·8	67·8	...	0·24
Belgaum ...	84·3	63·5	...	0·82
Aurangabad ...	85·9	61·5	...	0·00
Nizamabad (Indur) ...	86·3	59·2	...	0·02
Hyderabad ...	84·3	64·7	...	0·00
Mangalore ...	92·8	74·8	...	0·93
Calicut ...	88·3	75·1	...	4·67
Cochin ...	92·7	76·2	...	4·41
Colombo ...	87·5	73·5	0·32	21·12
Masulipatam ...	84·8	70·4	...	...
Bellary ...	90·0	67·3	...	0·04
Cuddapah ...	85·5	67·5	0·07	3·09
Madras ...	85·0	73·0	0·09	25·80
Bangalore ...	81·3	62·8	...	0·30
Coimbatore ...	84·4	69·8	...	4.50
Trichinopoly ...	86·1	71·3	0·05	8·27
Negapatam ...	81·7	75·7	...	49·21

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday the 9th December, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the south-west Punjab and clear elsewhere. Humidity is nearly normal. Minimum temperature is in excess at Multan, Sirsa and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual at Jhansi. Night temperature is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Minimum temperature is above normal in upper Sind and the southern half of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual. Night temperature is in excess at most stations.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess. Minimum temperature is in excess over the whole division ; maximum temperature is also above normal at Amraoti and Hoshangabad.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded The air is damper than usual. Night temperature is generally in excess.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is generally in excess.

General Remarks.—No rainfall of importance has been reported to-day.

Day weather is likely generally.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time), on the 9th December, 1913, was 30·131 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80 deg. F, all Aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometers, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., (Standard Time), the ship's barometers reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above

DEATH OF A MALTA JUDGE.

The death has taken place of Sir Joseph Carbone, for many years Chief Justice of Malta,

DYSENTERY AND DIARRHOEA.

THEIR PREVENTION AND CURE.

In many parts of India dysentery takes the second place among the causes of death while diarrhœa causes an infinite amount of suffering, and, even when it does not degenerate into dysentery, may result in extreme emaciation.

While ipecacuanha or its alkaloid is the drug doctors rely on in dysentery, no one should prescribe for himself when he can get medical aid. The same is true with regard to diarrhœa, which is by no means the simple disturbance people often suppose it to be.

It is imperative, that the strength should be maintained during the attack of dysentery or diarrhœa, that convalescence may be hastened after the acute stage is over.

For this purpose, Sanatogen takes the first place, for a distinguished physician writes in "The Medical Times" : "Sanatogen easily holds the field against any dietetic preparation I have ever tried."

HOW A BISHOP WAS CURED.

Its power is strikingly attested by the statement of the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Irina and Vicar Apostolic of Eastern Burma. He writes : "Sanatogen has cured me of an obstinate dysentery from which I suffered for a long time, having found all drugs powerless against it—perhaps because I cannot stick to a milk diet. Sanatogen cured me even without using milk."

Even more striking, because given in greater detail, is the following case reported by the physician in attendance. He writes : "M. L. had been suffering from dysentery for about three months when I first saw her. She was so feeble that all her relations and hakims had lost all hope of her recovery. She had about forty-five to fifty stools in twenty-four hours. Seeing her greatly emaciated and enfeebled condition, I stopped all the medicines which had been prescribed for her and started with Sanatogen. After about a month of the Sanatogen, she easily took food—milk, rice, congee, and other light articles of diet. She had only about two or three motions daily, and there was no blood. The offensive odour was also gone. After she was able to walk, she left off my treatment, and, therefore, Sanatogen also. After about fifteen days I was again called, because her condition was bad, owing to neglect and carelessness in diet and medicine. Again Sanatogen was prescribed, and again she improved rapidly and was as healthy as ever in about twenty-five days."

HOW TO PREVENT DYSENTERY.

It must always be remembered, as Drs. Castellani and Chalmers point out in their "Manual of Tropical Medicine," that the germs of dysentery can live in the body "without causing the symptoms of the disease until the vitality is lowered by some agency as a chill, an attack of diarrhœa, etc., when they are capable of producing their ill-effects."

For this reason, when the individual has been exposed to the slightest possibility of contracting dysentery, or if there is any suspicion of diarrhœa, he should make a point of taking Sanatogen. By nourishing his general health, and bringing his nervous condition to the highest point it can reach, Sanatogen will enable him to withstand an attack to which he might otherwise succumb. This fact has so impressed large numbers of Indian residents that they use Sanatogen daily to keep themselves at the highest pitch of nervous and physical efficiency.

Sanatogen can be obtained at all Chemists and Bazaars, in bottles of two sizes. A free book, "How to Keep Well in Tropical Climates," will be sent to all writing for it, mentioning this paper, to A. Wulfing & Co., Box 226, G.P.O., Bombay.

A NEGLIGENT MOTHER.

A newly-born child was found in a lavatory attached to a chawl in DeLisle Road, on the 14th ult. It was taken to the Bai Motlibai Hospital, where it died a few days later owing to premature birth and exposure.

The mother of the child, a Hindu woman, named Abibai, who came to the chawl four or five days before the child was found, was arrested and placed before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, for exposing the baby. The woman was found to be ill and was taken to the Bai Motlibai Hospital, where she died on Tuesday evening.

"HAIR CUT BY TELEPHONE."

MR. SAMUEL ON PROGRESS OF POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

Mr. Herbert Samuel, the Postmaster-General, speaking at the dinner of the Post Office Savings Bank Department, said that when he was in America recently he was told that in that country a man could talk over the telephone whilst having his hair cut, but to go one better it was suggested that very soon in London one would be able to have one's hair cut by telephone. When in America one must do as the Americans did.

Speaking of the Savings Banks, Mr. Samuel said that the surplus was likely to reach the satisfactory total of £150,000 this year, and they must be turning over in their minds the problem as to whether the time had not arrived when the admirable principle of profit-sharing should be adopted (laughter). He himself might claim to be a humble contributor to the satisfactory financial position of the Savings Bank to the extent of £30,000 a year through the coupon system which he invented. He found that if a schoolboy put a shilling into the savings bank, as his sons sometimes did, it cost the Post Office about 4 3-4d. to accept it and when a week later he took it out again, as his sons did, it cost the Post Office 4 3-4d. to pay it out. That seemed uneconomical, so he introduced a scheme to keep the accounts off the ledgers altogether, and it was working quite satisfactorily.

VAIN ATTEMPT TO PAWN AN AEROPLANE.

The "Gaulois" (Paris) relates that an aviator conceived the idea of economising on the expenses of housing his aeroplane during the winter by putting it in pawn, and proceeding by air to the nearest town he called at the "Monte de Piete" and asked how much he could borrow on his aeroplane. Much to his chagrin, he was politely informed that it was "not on the list." and consequently could not legally be accepted.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS.

THE ROYAL IRISH RIFLES LEAVING FOR ADEN.

The hired transport "Rewa," Captain Thomas Kerr, will sail to-day for Southampton via Aden. She conveys the 1st Bn., Royal Irish Rifles, to Aden, and from thence she embarks the 1st Bn., Middlesex Regiment, for conveyance to Malta. In all 61 officers, 27 ladies, 14 children, 16 warrant officers, 17 women and 28 children; 1097 non-commissioned officers and men, 44 women, and 106 children. The following are the names of the officers :—

Lt-Col and Mrs. B. E. Ward, and daughter, Major and Mrs F G M Roley, Major J W L Elgee, Major H N Blakeney, Capt G H Hastings, Lieut J E Knowles, Lieut P Grove-White, Lieut W H B Warneford, Lieut E N Apprebe, Lieut N Y L Welman, Lieut A C Arnold, Middle Regt.; Major H K Palmer, R A M C; Lieut-Col and Mrs H T Deare and daughter, 8th Hussars ; Lady Supdt Miss Bolster, Q A M N S I; Major and Mrs N Falchine and 2 children, R A M C; Capt and Mrs C W Bowle, Capt A C Elliott, R A M C; Capt H P Osborne, 1 Middlesex; Lady Supdt E A Wildman, Nursing Sisters M Browning, Q A M N S I; Capt J F Gouldsmith, I S M D; Capt and Mrs D D Wilson and infant, 17th Cavalry; Lieut Col G B Laurie, Major D C Baker, Major H G Wright, Capt A J Biscoe, Capt H L Gifford, Lieut and Mrs C C Tee, R I Rifles; Capt F H Marshall, R F A; Capt and Mrs B S Grisselt and 2 children, 21 Norfolk; 2nd Lt Sonthem, 2 E Yorks; Lieut P C Newton, R H A; Capt E D Roberts, 11 Rajputs; Capt L Bethell, 10 Gurkhas; Major W D Ingle, Capt E S Gilbons, Lieut T H Gould, Lieut W W Jeffers, 1 Middlesex; Lieut R S Rothwell, R A; Capt and Mrs E J J Britton, and child, R E; Capt H K Woods, S Lancs; Lt M F Chapman, A S C; Lt A E Farrow, R F A; Capt H M Durrant, A V C; Lieut F R W Graham, Lieut A W Galway, Lieut and Adjt A O H Wright, Lieut C J Newport, Lieut F R Umbese, Lieut R P T French, Lieut J W Foley, Lieut G I Garttan, 2nd Lieut R M Rodwell, Lieut G G Adeley, Lieut and Mr and Mrs H W Foster, R I Rifles; Capt Hon'ble D P Tollemache, 7th Hussars; Lieut Col and Mrs C E Radcliff, 4th B R Bde ; Captain W T Redie, Black Watch; Lieut W R Shilstone, R F A; wife of Capt L Bettett and child, 10 Gurkhas; Hon Capt A J Ruegg, I M List; Lieut F C Grant, 2nd Comeronians; Lieut R D Crew, 52 Sikhs; wife of Lt A E Farrow and 3 children, B. A.; Lt H M Worthington Wilmer, R S cots ; Lieut A T Miller, 10 Lancers; Lieut and Mrs MB Selby Smith, R Bde; Sister of Lt E H B Slack, 2-8 G Rifles; Lieut A E Borton, Blackwatch; Lieut R C Seys, R G A; Capt and Mrs D K Edger, R E; Capt P H Haseldine, K L Bde ; wife of J Lindsay, and infant, 102 G R S; Capt and Mrs A N Thomas, I M S; wife of Major I M Luke, R G A.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF GOA.

BUSY STAY IN BOMBAY.

His Excellency Senhor Conceiro da Costa, Governor-General of Portuguese India, who has been in Bombay, en route to the Portuguese possessions of Damao and Diu, and stayed at the Taj Mahal Hotel, had a busy time in the city. His Excellency arrived on Sunday afternoon by the gunboat "Sado". After the vessel dropped anchor in the harbour, Senhor A. Casanova, the Consul-General for Portugal, accompanied by other gentlemen of the Portuguese community, went on board to meet His Excellency and to invite him, his suite and the Commander of the "Sado" to a dinner which several prominent members of the Portuguese Colony in Bombay were giving in His Excellency's honor in the Taj Mahal Hotel on the following day.

On Monday morning, a deputation of the "Gremio Portuguez" waited on His Excellency at the hotel, to pay their respects. His Excellency thanked the deputation and conversed with them for some time on various topics relating to Portuguese India and its administration. His Excellency also received another deputation representing the "Goan Union," headed by Dr. Acacio Gabriel Viegas.

At noon, His Excellency paid a visit to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay at Malabar Hill.

In the evening His Excellency was present at the dinner in the Taj Mahal Hotel. Amongst those present, besides His Excellency, were His Grace the Archbishop of Damao, Senhor A. Casanova, Consul General for Portugal, Capt. Tito Moraes, Director of Marine Service, and other officers, and residents of Bombay.

RAILWAY RECEIPTS.

G. I. P. RY. COMPANY.

The following is the Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings, for week ending 29th Nov. 1913 :—

	Miles open.	Total for the period.	Earnings for previous weeks.	Total to date.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 9th Nov 1913.				
G. I. P. Ry. ...	2855·31	1999400	1136390	13363300
A. D. C. Ry ...	125·88	45000	337900	382900
B.-Kotah Ry ...	40·29	3300	27000	30300
Total...	3021·48	2047700	11728800	13776500
Earnings for crdg. 7 days ending 29th Nov 1912				
G. I. P. Ry. ...	2790·61	1752410	10696338	12348757
A.D.C.Ry	125·88	41875	311103	352978
B.-Kotah Ry. ...	40·29	3361	24685	27726
Total...	2956·78	1697346	11032104	12729450
Increase or Decrease		0		5
G.I.P.Ry.	+ 64·70	+34699	+667564	+ 10145
A.D.CRy.	...	+ 3125	+ 26797	+ 29925
B.-Kotah Ry. ...	...	+ 239	+ 2335	+ 2574

J. De R. FRANKEL

M. D. & S. R. U. of P.

(lately arrived from Europe),

HAS the honour to inform the Bombay residents that he has OPENED a SURGERY.

THE NATIONAL MUTUAL LIFE
ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA, Ltd.

New Business £3,500,000 per annum.

NO SHAREHOLDERS. PURELY MUTUAL.

PREMIUM RATES.—Ten per cent. below average of English and Foreign Offices. The 20 payment Life Policy issued by this Association is cheaper than the 25 payment Policy issued by the majority of Life Offices

THUS SAVING FIVE YEARS' PREMIUMS.

Gentlemen able to introduce business should apply to BOMBAY BRANCH.—Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

Resident Secretary.—C. STANLEY PRICE.

MARKET REPORT.

REUTER'S COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Dec. 8. BOMBAY, Dec. 9.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	72 1-16		3-16
2 do. Rentes	85 1-2		1-4
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan	86 1-4		1-4
do. do. Gov. Securities	83 3-4	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot	27 1-16		3-16
do. 2 months' hence	27 1-16		3-16
Bar Silver in New York	58 1-2		3-4
Exchange on London at Paris	25·32	1-2	
do. do. at Berlin	20·49 1-2	un	chgd
do. do. New York	4·35 3-8	1-4	
Discount Bank of England Rate	5	since	
do Short London Bills	2nd Oct.		
3 months' sight	4 15-16	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	4 1-2	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	5 3-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	5 3-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	4 3-8	un	chgd
do, 7 day Market Loans	4 1-2	un	chgd

Bar Gold ...77·9 unchgd.

Exchange on India 32 days' sight (Bank buying rate) is. 3 7-81. uncharged.

Closing tone of silver—Fall caused by absence of buying orders.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot Good business done. Steady.
Futures ...Quiet.
Manchester Dull with a limited enquiry.
Total Sales ... 15,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 5,000
Imports ... 9,000
Mid-Americans ...7·28+05
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown ...10·10+05

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb	Feb.-Mar.
6 92 unchgd	6·91 unchgd	6 91 unchgd
Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June
6·92 unchgd	6 92 unchgd	6 92 unchgd
June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept-Oct.
6 90 unchgd	6·87 unchgd	6·73 unchgd	6·50 unchgd

NEW YORK—
New York 11 a.m., Mar. 12·98 May 12 90.
New York official noon call Mar. 12·97 May 12·90.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Mar. 13·18 May 13·25.

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at U.S. Ports. ...	47,000
Receipts at U. S. last year...	57,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	48,000
Exports to Continent ...	19,000
Spot Cotton	13·40—10

Futures—month of Mar. 12·97—02
Futures—month of May. 12·90—02

Declined on bearish Government Ginners report and advanced later on receipts running below expectations.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton 13 3-16 unchgd
Futures month of Mar. ..13·18—03
Futures month of May. ..13·25—02
Tone of Spot Cotton ...Quiet.

Washington, Dec. 8.

The U. States Census Bureau gives the amount of Cotton ginned upto 1st December 12,081,000 bales.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... .
Wheat White Karachi ...37 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months ... Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Nom.
Wheat Red Karachi ...Nominal.
Do. Months ... .
Do. Name of Ports— .....
Tone—Quiet.
Wheat Afloat for U. K. ...1,453,000

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

South Australian ... 35 3-4+1-4
Victorian ... .
New South Wales ... .
—Jan.-Feb.—Buyers.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe ...No sellers.
Barletta Russo ... Do.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ... Nominal.
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ... .
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ...Nominal.
Do. Months ... ...
Do. Name of Ports ... ...
Brown Cawnpore 48 1-2 unchgd
Do, Months— ...Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Port—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Firm.

LINSEED—
Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ...47 1-4+1-4
Do, Months— ...Jan.-Feb.
Do, Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Done.
Tone—Firm.
Linseed Calcutta ...46 1-4+6d.
Do. Months ...Dec-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Done—Firmer.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata...44 1-4+3-8
Do. Months— ...Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers —Firm.

COTTONSEED—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £6-14-0+0-0-3
Dec.-Jan.—Hull—Sellers—Quiet but steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New Yark Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ...9 3-4 unchgd

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ..3 0 3-4—3-4d. Dec.-Jan.—Sellers—Quiet.

METALS—
Standard Copper G M B ...£65 1-2
Copper Braziers ...£81
Yellow Metal ...7d unchgd

FREIGHTS—
Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay—12s.—Value.

ARRIVALS—
"Hollington".

SUGAR—
German granulated sugar C & F India double bags...12 6 3-4 unchgd.
Do. Months of Shipments...Jan.-Mar. Sellers.
Tone—Quiet. Prices barely maintained.
Hungarian Crystal Sugar C & F India ...11 9 3-4 —1 1-2d
Do. Months of Shipments Jan.-Mar. — Sellers.
Tone—Nothing whatever doing.
German Beetroot 88 p.c. ...9 0 1-4 – 1d.
Months of Shipments ...Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Opened flat. Closed steadier.
E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India ...11 3 —3-4d.
Months of Shipments ...Jan.-Mar. – Sellers.
Tone—Very quiet—rather easier.
Mauritius Crystal C and F Calcutta ...11 3 3-4 unchgd.
C and F Bombay ...11 1 1-2 unchgd.
Month of Shipments—Dec.—Value.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java 16 by 18 C and F Calcutta—
Do. 11 3—Dec.—Value.
Do. 11 6—Jan.-Mar.—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi—
Do. 11 4 1-2—Dec.—Value.
Do. 11 7 1-2—Jan.-Mar.—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta—
Do. 12 3—Dec.—Value.
Do. 12 6—Jan.-Mar.—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Bombay & Karachi—
Do. 12 4 1-2—Dec.—Value.
Do. 12 7 1-2—Jan.-Mar.—Value.
Tone—Quiet—Little or no business.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING. Dec. 9th 1913.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
1 Box Bullion	Rs. 75834	Freemantle	Mercantile Bank
1 Parcel Silver	13	London	Yokohama Bank

EXPORT BARS OF SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 6th & 7th Dec. 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	69	75,874
B. B. and C. I. Ry ..	47	54,586

The Banks, offices and markets and closed for the Mohurrum.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

The following are the latest telegrams to hand:—

WELD AND Co.—Our Liverpool friends cable:—"Market declined as Census Report somewhat larger that generally expected. The general opinion is that this is the largest proportion of any crop ginned up to 1st December.

GENUINE AND Co.—Census Ginners Report 12,081,000 bales. Improved demand for spot gives tone to the market."

The figures of the Ginners Report appear bearish, showing as they do that the excess number of bales ginned up to 1st December is 227,000 as compared with last year, while in the previous report of the 14th. November the excess was only 134,000 bales. At the same time the report has had no effect on the market, and this may be attribute to the general opinion as expressed in Messrs. Weld and Co's. telegram above. The next piece of excitement in the market will be the Agricultural Bureau estimate of the crop, which is expected here on Saturday next.

The local market is closed for the Mohurrum. Good Broach is quoted Rs. 312.

LIVERPOOL OPENER—

Opening Tone	...Dull.
Estimated Sales	... 12,000
Total Imports	... 13,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6 91 —01	6·90 —01	6 90 —01
March-April	April-May	May-June
6 91 —01	6·91 —01	6·91 —01
June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·88 —02	6 88 —01	6·72 — 01

TWO DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during 48 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	21,755	bales.
Wheat	18,041	cwts.
Linseed	3,995	"
Rapeseed	714	"
Gingellyseed ...	28,301	"
Poppyseed	Nil	"
Groundnuts	7,507	"
Castorseed	6,604	"
Rice	70,423	"
Myrabollams... ...	1,885	"
Cottonseed	33,950	"
Mowrasee	2,452	"
Gram	4,530	"
Joowar	2,959	"
Maize	29	"
Barley	672	"

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports.	46,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ...	43,000 "
Exports to Continent ...	18,000 "
Spot Cotton at New York ...	13·40—10
Future Cotton at New York March	12·97—2
Future Cotton at New York May	12·90—2
Spot closing tone	Steady
Futures closing tone ...	do

General Tone market opened :—Steady and early declined on bearish ginners report, later advanced on favorable cables.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 8

Spot Cotton at New Orleans	13 3-16
Future Cotton at New Orleans—March	13·18—3
Future Cotton at New Orleans—May	13·25—2
Futures closing tone.— ...	Steady

Census Bureau gives the cotton ginned to 1st December as 12,081,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 8.

COTTON.

The Liverpool market opened for spot.—Steady and closed steady

The Liverpool market closed for futures—Quiet.

The Liverpool market closed for East Indians. Quiet.

Total Day's Sales	15,000 bales.
Sales on Spec and export ...	500 "
Total Sales of Surats ...	50 "
Total Day's Imports ...	9,000 "
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown ...	10·10
Mid American at Liverpool ...	7·28+5

Cotton delivery mid uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

Dec.-Jan.	6·92
Jan.-Feb.	6·91
Feb.-March	6·91
Mar.-April	6.92
April-May	6·92
May.-June	6·92
June.-July	6 90
July.-August	6·87
Aug.-Sep.	6·73

Manchester, Dec. 8.

Manchester Piece Goods Market :— Quiet and small demand throughout.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs). Dec-Jan—London— 46 3 Sellers

Linseed, Bombay exship (per 416 lbs) ...Dec.-Jan.—Antwerp—46 9 "

Linseed, La Plata ...Dec.-Jan. Hamburg—44 Done

Linseed, Tone of Market at Close— Good demand

Linseed Tendency of the Market— do
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes... Dec. £24-15-0
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes...Feb.-Mar. £24-15-0
Linseed Tone of Market at Close—Steady
Linseed Total afloat for U. K. .....
Linseed River Plate exports... .....
Poppyseed. Canal... Dec.-Jan. Dunkirk—63 Sellers
Poppyseed Tone of Market at Close— Steady
Rapeseed. Calcutta Bombay Canal. Dec.-Jan—Antwerp—48 6 "
Rapeseed. Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p. c. exship Dec-Jan.—Antwerp—Nominal
Rapeseed. Yellow Guzerat per 416 lbs 85 p. c. exship Dec.-Jan.—Antwerp— do
Rapeseed. Ferozepore usual bold ... ...
Do. Jamba Red... ... ...
Rapeseed. Tone of Market at Close — Steady
Cotton Seed Bombay Parcels Dec -Jan.—Hull—£6-15-0
Cotton Tone of Market at Close— Steady

LONDON, Dec. 8.

WHEAT.

Wheat. Choice white Karachi Dec.-Jan —London...37 6
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) ...Dec.-Jan.—London... Nominal
Do. Club No. 2 Dec-Jan—London ... "
Do. Choice white Delhi Dec.-Jan—London... "
Do. Tone of Market at Close Steady
Do. South Australian ... Jan.-Feb.—35 6
Do. Rosario Santa Fe, 62 lbs, Jan-Feb. No sellers
Do. do. Tone of Market at Close— .....
Do. Red Graded American per central Liverpool March— 7 2 7-8
Do. Afloat to U. K. ... .
Do. Stock at U. S. Ports ... .
Karach Barley ...Aug.-Sept—London ... .

LONDON, Dec. 8.

SUGAR.

German Beetroot 88 p. c. F.O.B., Hamburg Dec. ...9 Sellers.
German Beetroot 88 p. c. F. O. B., Hamburg May ...9 5 1-4 "
German Beetroot Closing Tone of Market ... ...Quiet.
German Granulated C. and F. Calcutta (double Bags). Jan.-March ... ...12 6 3-4 "
German Granulated C. and F. Calcutta (double bags) ... .
German Closing Tone Market...Quiet.
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar...11 10 1-2 "
Austrian Closing Tone of Market ... ...Quiet.
Mauritius Crystals Dec. ...11 1 1-2Value
Mauritius Closing Tone of Market ... ...
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and E. Calcutta (double bags)—Jan.-Mar...13 6 1-2Seller
Do. Closing Tone of MarketQuiet.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta Dec. ...11 3	Value. "
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar..11 6	"
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi Dec....11 4 1-2	"
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi Jan.-March...11 7 1-2	"
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ... Dec....12 3	"
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta Jan.-March...12 6	"
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi Dec ..12 4 1-2	"
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi Jan.-March...12 7 1-2	"
Closing Tone of Market	...Quiet unchgd
Special Feature	...

LONDON, Dec. 8.

METALS.

	£	s.	d.
Copper, Standard G. M. B. ...	65	0	0
Copper Best English Selected ...	72	0	0
Copper Braziers	81	0	0
Copper Tone of Market	...Quiet.		
Hard Spelter	18	0	0
Tin Block F. O. B. Liverpool ...	176	0	0
Yellow Metal	6	15	16
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 G.G.O.B. 1 p.c. F.O.B. L'pool	10	12	6
Basic Steel Bars, C. I. F. Calcutta	5	5	0
Basic Steel Rods C. I. F. Calcutta	5	15	0
Basic Steel Hoops C. I. F. Calcutta	6	5	0
German Steel Sheets, F. O. B. Antwerp	6	2	6
German Steel Plate F. O. B. Antwerp	5	2	6
Belgium Iron Bar No. 2 ...	4	13	9
Tin Plates I. C. Coke 14 by 20 112 sheets in box c. i. f. Liverpool	0	14	6
Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland ...	2	11	3
Pig Iron No. 3 Clarence F. O. B. Middlesboro	2	12	0
Pig Iron Gartsherrie	3	13	0
Lead Pig English	20	0	0
Tone of Steel Market... ...		.....	
Silver, Spot	27 1-16		
" 2 months hence ...	27 1-16		
" Tone of Market ..	Quiet.		
" Special Feature ...	No Buyers.		

LONDON, Dec. 8.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot	27 1-16
Silver 2 months	27 1-16
" Closing Tone of market	—Quiet—No buyers
" Tendency, etc., of the Market	do
Rentes 3 per cent	£ 85 3-4
Consols 2 1-2 per cent ...	£ 72 1-16
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. cent... Sterling loan	£ 86 1-2
Govt Securities, 3 per cent ...	£ 75
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent ..	£ 63 5-8
Bar Gold per oz Sh ...	77·9
Opening Tone of Finance market—	.....
Closing Tone of Finance market—	.....
Bank of England Rate of Discount	5 p. c.
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight	1 3 7-9
London at Paris Fcs ...	25·32
Berlin cheques on London mks	20·49
New York (Demand Bills) Dols	4·85 3-8
Interest day to day loans ...	4 3-8
Interest 7 days market loans.	4 1-4
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight	4 7-8
Discount Bank Bills 6 months Sight	4 1-2
Fine Trade Bills 3 months ...	5 3-8
Fine Trade Bills 6 months ...	5 3-8

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 9.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales :	...10,000 bales.
Tone of Market	... Steady
Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.	

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
Dec-Jan., ..	6·92	6·91
Jan.-Feb. ...	6·91	6·90
Feb.-Mar....	6·91	6·90
Mar.-Apl ...	6·92	6·91
April-May...	6·92	6·91
May.-June..	6·94	6·91
June-July...	6·90	6·89
July-Aug...	6·87	6·86
Aug.-Sept...	6·72	6·71

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By The Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C. I. E., V. D, Commanding.

Bombay, 10th December, 1913.

1349 Parade—To-day Wednesday the 10th instant, Commanding Officer's Parade Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order Uniform Shirts with Caps.

1350 Proficiency Class.—A Proficiency Class will commence shortly. Those wishing to appear this season should submit their names to the Adjutant as early as possible.

1351 Camp of Instruction.—It is notified for information that the Annual Training Camp will be held at Santa Cruz, from 31st January to 7th February, 1914.

1352 Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows :—Members firing parts I and II must bring their bayonets.

"D" Company on 11th instant.
Any Company on 12th instant.
"E" Company on 14th instant.

(8d.) F. H. JAMES, Capt. Adjutant, B.V.R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Col the Hon. A. Hill Trevor Commanding.

Bombay, 9th December, 1913.

323 Parade—Wednesday 10th instant, Squad Drill and Rifle Exercises at 7 p.m. at Head-Quarters under Section Commanders.

Dress—Plain Clothes.

324 Parade—Saturday 13th instant, Nos. 1 & 2 Companies Gun Drill and Instruction in D. R. F. at Colaba North Battery.

Parade at Colaba Station at 5-5 p.m.

Cyclists will proceed direct to Battery.

Dress.—Khaki and Caps.

325 Enrolments.—The undermentioned having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to Companies as follows.—

No. 1571 Gunner D P MacAlister "D" Sub-Section No. 1 Company.

No. 1572 Gunner H Waddell "A" Sub-Section No. 1 Company.

(8d). E. P. CUDLIP, Captain R.A., Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry Procter, A.D.C., Commanding.

Bombay, 10th December, 1913.

1 Orderly N C Officer for Fort Contingent—Sergt A E Baird.

Orderly N C Officer for Salsette Detachment Corporal H F Lodge

2 Riding School daily for Recruits and members of the Corps from 7-5 a.m.

Dress—Mufti.

3 There will be a Parade for the Salsette Detachment to-day Wednesday the 10th instant. Rendezvous on the Flats near the Jackal Club at 7 a.m. punctually.

Dress—Drill Order Khaki with arms.

(8d). D. W. WILSON, Lieut., Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

A committee in Newcastle has issued an appeal for subscriptions to place in some public institution a bust of Mr. Thomas Burt, M. P., as a permanent record of public service and personal worth.

Exclusive of seamen, the number of workpeople reported as killed during October was 706—an increase of 442 on a month ago and of 422 on a year ago. The increase is accounted for by the Senghenydd Colliery disaster.

You make your bill no less
By filing it away,
Nor mitigate your cough
By coughing all the day.

On the contrary the irritation in the bronchial tubes grows worse thereby. Take LYNSOLA, the popular Indian Cough Cure. Every dose tends to soothe and heal the sore spots. An ideal lung tonic free from opiates—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. Phone No. 706.

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10, Dover Mansions, Canterbury Rd., Brixton, S. W., Eng.—"I derived great benefit from the Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I suffered with eczema at the back of the neck and head, causing my hair to come out very much. There was a thick rash with intense irritation, both of which increased as time went on causing great pain, itching, burning and discomfort, making sleep almost impossible night or day.

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No other emollients do so much for pimples, blackheads, red, rough and oily skins, itching, scaly scalps, dry, thin and falling hair, chapped hands and shapeless nails as do Cuticura Soap and Ointment, nor do it so economically. Although sold throughout South Africa, a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. book on the skin and hair, will be sent post-free on application to Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or F. Newbery & Sons, 27 Charterhouse Sq., London.

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E WORLD OF SPORT.

ATIONAL BOXING MATCH.

RENCH CHAMPION BEATS "BOMBARDIER" WELLS.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

The fight to-night between Carpentier, the French champion, and "Bombardier" Wells, is the topic of conversation in sporting circles. Wells was yesterday in a motor collision at Selsea. He was not injured, and says it will not affect him.

KNOCKED OUT IN THE FIRST ROUND.

LATER.

Carpentier knocked Wells out in the first round.

The fight was most sensational. I t lasted 1 minute 13 seconds. Carpentier rushed at Wells and got to close quarters, landing heavy body blows. Wells's broke away, but Carpentier feinted and landed two tremendous punches on Well's jaw, following up with body blows. Wells reeled and fell and was counted out. Carpentier helped him to rise.—Reuter.

AMERICAN JOCKEY'S DEATH.

Tommy Burns, a well-known American rider, was killed under a train in Brooklyn in mail week.

In the height of his prosperity he was one of the most successful riders on the American turf. In 1898, he rode 277 winners out of 973 mounts, and in the following year was first past the post 273 times, his number of mounts being 1,064.

Latterly he had not been so much to the fore and a year or two ago rode only sixteen winners, although he participated in 166 races.

IRISH RUGBY UNION.

The balance-sheet submitted at the annual general meeting of the Irish Rugby Football Union, in Dublin, showed a very flourishing state of affairs. The receipts at the South African match in Dublin last season amounted to £ 1,235 9s. 6d., while £1,304 was taken at the English match. The gate at Cork in the match v. France amounted to £632 12s. 10d.

WORLD'S SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP.

Ernest Barry has accepted Paddon's challenge for a world's sculling championship match, to take place on the Thames next September.

James Paddon, the Australian sculling champion, cabled to the *Sportsman* £100 to bind the match with Barry.

FOX IN SITTING ROOM.

An exciting incident occurred in connection with the meet of the Grafton Hounds at Brackley. A fox out of Brackley Gorse went down the back garden and into the house of Mr. George Smith, which fronts on to the High-street of Brackley. Reynard was evidently anxious to get into the street, and finding himself in Mr. Smith's front sitting-room, made out through the open window into High-street, and took refuge in some shrubs enclosed with an iron fence in front of Dr. Stather's house. Here he was secured by two lads, and, after a struggle, taken to the residence of Mr. G. A. Campbell. The hunt were informed, and a whip took Reynard in a bag to a field in the Halse-road. Here he was released from capativity, but, apparently frightened by his recent experiences, he was disinclined to run, and the pack made short work of him in the allotments close by.

LAST MINUTE GOAL.

There was quite a dramatic finish to the Oxford University and United Hospitals Association match in the Parks, which the 'Varsity team won by 2 goals to 1.

A few minutes from time the scores were level, and the Hospitals were bombarding the 'Varsity goal. Read, the Hospitals' inside right, got in a glorious shot which Carr saved cleverly, and then Popham volleyed the ball down the field, where Richardson fastened on to it, and after dribbling thirty yards, shot from an oblique angle, Cranston failing to get down to the ball, which rolled into the net. The final whistle went almost simultaneously with this happening.

JACK JOHNSON.

A message from Marseilles states that Jack Johnson's manager will visit Paris to demand the annulment of the Commission's decision depriving Johnson of the boxing championship of the world. If this demand fails, a series of bouts will be organized at Marseilles to decide the championship. No charge for admission will be made, and Johnson will pay all expenses.

FRENCH JOCKEYS.

Frank O'Neill heads the list of winning jockeys for the past season in France with a total of 158 victories in 763 mounts. He thus beats all French records, including his own established last year with 148 wins.

RETIREMENT OF A BOXER.

The announcement is made that "Jim" Driscoll has definitely retired from the boxing ring and cannot accept the challenge made on behalf of "Kid" *Lewis*.

'VARSITY RUGBY

CAMBRIDGE DEFEATS OXFORD EASILY.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

In the rugby match at Queen's Club, to-day, Cambridge beat Oxford by thirteen points to three.—Reuter.

NEW YORK HORSE SHOW.

BRITISH RIDERS INJURED.

At the horse show held in New York in mail week the Canadian Challenge Cup was won by the French Government's Amazon, ridden by Baron de Meslon, Vendetta, ridden by Captain Nyssens (Belgium), was second.

During the jumping in the afternoon the mount of Captain Parker (Great Britain) fell, and Captain Parker broke his collar bone.

Captain Stewart Richardson was suffering with a lame foot, and took the barriers with the foot out of the stirrup.

Colonel Kenna has badly sprained his back, but continues to ride.

MIDDLESEX CRICKET CLUB.

The annual report and balance-sheet of the Middlesex County Club have been issued to members. While expressing regret that the county did not secure a higher poistion in the championship list, the committee state that a great deal of good cricket was shown, excellent games being played with the strongest opponents. Out of twenty county matches, Middlesex won seven and lost six. Of the seven drawn games, they won four on the first innings and lost three.

As regards money matters, there is a wonderful improvement upon the disastrous experiences of 1912. The matches yielded a surplus of £192 11s., and on the whole year's working of the club there is a balance of £469 3s. 4d. Subscriptions, including those of lady members, went up from £564 16s. to £704 8s. 6d. The Whit-Monday match at Lord's has by arrangement with the M. C. C., been allotted to Tarrant for his benefit.

LAWN TENNIS AT BROOKLANDS.

William Seymour, one of the leading lawn tennis professionals of Queen's Club, has been engaged by Brooklands Lawn Tennis Club, the grounds of which are situated at the motor course at Weybridge. The club has now ten hard courts.

IRISH GOLF UNION MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Golfing Union of Ireland was held in the Metropole Hotel, Dublin the other day. It was decided to hold the Open Championship at Portrush on August 31 and following days. In order to revert to the original arrangements of having one championship in Ulster and one in Leinster each year it was decided to hold the "Close" event at Dollymount during the Whit-sun holidays, provided the Royal Dublin Club were agreeable.

AN OLD OXFORD BLUE.

The old Oxford cricket "Blue," Canon F. R. Evans, and Mrs. Evans have this week been the recipients of various presents and congratulations on the occasion of their silver wedding, which they have kept at the Rectory, Bedworth (Warwickshire). Canon Evans played for Oxford in 1863-4-5, and also for the Gentlemen of England, Warwickshire, and other well-known teams.

NORTHANTS CRICKET.

Sir Arthur de Capell Brooke, presiding at the dinner of the Great Oakley Cricket Club, successful in the Kettering and District League, said he had been struck with the remarkable way the science of cricket had improved in the district of Northants. He was delighted with the wonderful success of the county eleven, and looked forward to the time when it would be composed of players drawn from League clubs.

READING'S ITALIAN PLAYER.

Many Continental players are now found taking part in first-class "Soccer" in England, and an Italian, Attilo from Frezia, Genoa, will be the latest recruit. He has signed a professional form for Reading, against whom he did so well when the English club were on tour on the Continent.

In a hard-fought match at Newhaven, Yale and Princeton played a drawn game, each side having scored one dropped goal. It is generally agreed (says the *The Times* correspondent) that Yale were the better side. Thirty-five thousand people watched the play.

In Austria-Hungary, Baron von Mautner heads the list of winning owners for the year with 682,725 kronen to his credit. Janek is at the top of the jockeys' list with 80 wins, B. Carslake being second with 58.

The Lucknow Spring Races will be held on January 29 and 31 and February 2, the race for the Civil Service Cup, as usual, taking place on the second day of the meeting.

The New Crusaders F. C. have been invited to tour in Spain.

REVIEW OF SPORT AT HOME.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, Nov. 21.

INTERNATIONAL ATHLETICS.

The question of the Rhodes' scholars at Oxford University has claimed a good deal of attention of late, and when every event at the recent Freshmen's Sports went to a Rhodes' scholar matters came to a climax. The Oxford University athletic authorities have now taken action by passing a resolution which reads: "Residence in any other University or similar institution shall disqualify a competitor from competing in the Freshmen's Sports."

A second resolution closes the University athletic sports to all athletes over 24 years of age.

There is some disagreement over the resolutions, but careful consideration will show that there is reason in them. The second affects English athlets equally as much as visitors. As to the first, it must not be overlooked that it only applies to the Freshmen'sSports, leaving the Rhodes scholar free to compete in college and 'Varsity athletics and every other pastime—football, rowing, lawn-tennis, swimming, boxing, golf, lacrosse, cricket, etc. It may be as well to point out what the Freshmen's Sports are. It can hardly be termed a novices' meeting, yet the sports are promoted in the interest of the young men just up from the public schools. Many Rhodes' scholars are athletes of great renown, and their scholarships are awarded partly for efficiency in sports. Thus they held a big advantage over the ordinary youths coming straight from a public school. Viewed altogeter, the resolution seems to be a wise one. Rhodes' scholars will be free to take part in all sports as heretofore with the exception of one meeting.

WHAT THEY HAVE DONE.

Before concluding this subject it may be pointed out that over 600 Rhodes' scholars have gone to Oxford since 1904. South Africans, Canadians, Australians, New Zealanders and representatives of the United States have all made their presence felt in sports. In the cricket world we find P. R. Le Coutein, J. A. Seitz and R. L. Robinson, R. O. Lagden, and A. C. von Melle. The last two are South Africans and the others Australians. Turning to Rugby football, South Africa is well represented with R. O. Lagden, S. S. Steyn, R. H. M. Hands, S. N. Cronje, W. W. Hoskins and B. Hove Brown. At rowing the Rhodes' scholars have not been so prominent, C. W. B. Littlejohn and H. R. Ward of Australia, alone having gained Blues. Canada is well to the fore in the lacrosse world and the game has profited greatly by the example of the Rhodes' scholars. In other sports Canada has also furnished five representatives, notably H. R. L. Henry (Association football) and J. P. Day (boxing), whilst others have done well at lawn-tennis. Americans have been more prominent in athletics, R. L. Lange, C. E. Putnam, L. C. Hull and W. C. Schutt being notable athletic Blues. It cannot be forcibly pointed out that no Rhodes' scholar will be debarred from taking his Blue at any and every sport just as before. The restriction merely prevents him competing in one meeting which is promoted in the interest of the beginner, and not for those who have had considerable experience.

A FINE RUNNER.

It is quite evident that N. S. Taber of the United States is going to do big things among Oxford University athletes. Having won the one and two miles, and tied for the half-mile at the Freshmen's Sports, he turned out for the 'Varsity cross-country team against the Thames Hare and Hounds last Saturday. The race was over a course of about 7 miles and Taber won by 4 seconds from E. Gowan-Taylor, one of the best three-milers Oxford has produced. Two days later Taber ran a splendid half-mile in a Strangers' handicap at Oxford, finishing second fromscratch in a bit better than 1min. 59secs. for the "half." This is a taste of what we may expect later on and when trained strictly for one distance, he is likely to beat some of the Oxford records.

Before finishing with athletic matters it is fitting to refer to the excellent all-round perfomance of B. G. D. Rudd in the Trinity *v.* Oriel College sports at Oxford. The young South African won no fewer than four events for Trinity, *viz.*, the 100 yards, 440 yards, 880 yards and long jump, putting up a good performance in each.

BOXING.

We are now at a very interesting period of the boxing season and sportsmen are looking forward to many matches of importance. The doings of Bandsman Rice also attract a lot of attention, this enterprising individual usually winning a bout every week. His latest engagement was with Bob Scanlon and though the coloured boxer lasted out the twenty rounds, Rice was a good winner on points. Some critics consider Rice did not shine in the bout, but that he is a promising fighter is clearly shown by the number of engagements he has taken part in without suffering defeat.

The Canadian boxers O'Brien and Mantell, are looking for London engagements and as there are plenty of light and bantam weight men about, no doubt they will soon be in harness. If the former cleans up the men on the spot, he will be in line for a match with Welsh, Wells and Moran who are away just now.

BILLIARDS.

Tom Reece came out of his second match against G. Gray with flying colours. The Australian, who was conceding 2000 points in 18000 up, caught Reece on the last day but one and was within 150 early in the final session. The Oldham man played splendidly, however, finally winning by 525 points. To score only 1475 fewer points in a match of 18000 up with composite balls was a big performance for Reece, particularly as Gray made such useful breaks as 963, 860 and 820.

After this performance Reece was expected to give Stevenson a hard fight in their heat of the London tournament. Reece received 750 points in 9000, but the scratch man soon passed him. Reece came again, however, and has a chance. Stevenson is in grand form at present and his friends are delighted that he and Inman have agreed to try conclusions in a level match of 17,000 up next April.

GOLF.

A golf course which dates back to 1608 certainly has claims to be considered a pioneer. This is the age of the Royal Blackheath Club which claims to be the oldest golf club in the world. There are only seven holes on the historic Blackheath Common Course and three rounds were played in the revived match between Royal Blackheath and the Oxford and Cambridge Golfing Society last Saturday. This was a bit one-sided, the 'Varsity team winning 5 and drawing one of the 7 matches played.

Golfers who spend much money on clubs, etc., might well pause and think over the success of a 16 year-old boy named C. W. Noel. This youngster has just won a competition at Guernsey for the Tradesmen's Challenge Cup with clubs of his own manufacture. It happens, however, that he is very skilled in club making, so that he was not ill-equipped. All the same, it is no uncommon thing for young golfers in the Channel Islands to play fine golf with home-made clubs—the shaft being cut from a thorn bush and "any old bit of wood serving for the head. Remembering this, golfers and would-be-golfers living where golf clubs are difficult to get, might take a hint.

FOOTBALL.

There was an incident in the Association match between English and Dutch amateurs at Hull last Saturday, which deserves special mention. One of the Hollanders was hurt during the opening half, but after the interval it was noticed a substitute was filling the vacancy. The action of the English captain in allowing this ought to be widely followed. A match is supposed to be between eleven men a side, not eleven and ten. Further, if substitutes were permitted to take the place of injured players, subject to the sanction of the referee, it would serve to check some of the rough play which is not entirely due to enthusiasm. We should also see fewer "accidents." Above all, it would be fairer and more sportsmanlike; for, to win a match because the rival side is reduced in number is poor satisfaction.

Returning to the Hull fixture, the Dutch players did splendidly. Each side scored from a penalty kick, but just on time Vivian Woodward, the English captain, scored a goal, which gave victory to the Home side.

A STALWART DANE.

A notable figure in the ranks of the Chelsea F. C. last Saturday was N. Middelboe. He is a Danish international, standing 6ft. 3in., and in the absence of V. Woodward, he captained the Stamford Bridge team against Derby. His coolness won the crowd and he played a big part in the victory of Chelsea.

RUGBY PLAYER'S FORTUNE.

Under the will of his late uncle (Mr. G. W. Palmer, of biscuit fame), R. W. Poulton comes into £25,000 and the residue of an estate valued at £765,676. The bequests amount to about £22,000, so that the famous Rugby player's fortune will amount to over three-quarters of a million pounds. R.W. Poulton is one of the best three-quarters who ever played for Oxford, and he will gain further international honours if he continues to play. His retirement would be a loss to the game and Rugby men hope his change of circumstance will not induce him to give up yet.

IN GENERAL.

As Barnes took 7 wickets for 11 runs in the cricket match between the English visiting team and the Fifteen of the South-Western District of the Cape Province, his English admirers conclude he must be very fit.

D. I. Day of Repton who only weighs 148lbs. just beat R. Gould of New Zealand, weighing 173lbs., in the semi-final of the Colquhoun Sculls at Cambridge University on Wednesday.

Lacrosse grows in importance every year and hundreds of important matches are played every Saturday during the season. The chief fixture of the week was the inter-county match between Yorkshire and Essex at Lords' the former winning by 13 goals to 8.

The brainy work of De Villers (centre three-quarter) had a lot to do with the victory of the Cambridge 'Varsity Rugby team over Blackheath on Saturday.

It fell to the lot of Southend to deprive Swindon of an unbeaten record, the Southern League leaders going under by a goal to nil when visiting the Essex Club.

The introduction of the pari-mutuel system of betting at the Warwick meeting led to trouble, the opponents of the system wrecking and burning the booth.

The Oxford 'Varsity hockey team gained a notable win on Monday by defeating the Southern Counties by 3 goals to 1.

It is said that H. L. Doherty may again take up lawn tennis, and lovers of the game are hopeful that rumour will turn out correct. His re-entry would improve England's Davis Cup prospects very much.

ACCIDENT TO COUNTESS IN HUNTING FIELD.

Whilst hunting with the Pytchley Hounds near Thornby, Countess Wrangel, wife of the Swedish Minister to the Court of St. James, was thrown from her horse and sustained a broken leg. She was conveyed by motor to her hunting-box at Market Harborough.

The touring New Zealand Rugby players defeated Victoria by 23 points to nil.

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RUGBY FOOTBALL.

POSITION OF BACKS IN LOWER TEAM PLAY.

CAUSE OF POOR BACKING-UP.

In emphasising the great need for an improvement in the standard of junior team play, I recently suggested that even a few words of advice to the players concerned might make a deal of difference, writes Mr. J. E. Raphael, the old English International in the *Pall Mall Gazette*. What should these "words" be about.

The first sentence, I think, should be concerned with position. It is really painful how many people one finds, even in first-class football, who must have a depression where their bump of locality ought to be. The slightest "geographical" sense would surely prevent them from getting into some of the places they do, or, rather, seem to "find," and, perhaps, more important, would help them to proceed to the spot where they might be of some service to their side.

One of the great causes of poor backing up is being out of position, and it is impossible to have combination unless the other man is known to be somewhere available for the proper taking of a pass. The number of faults attributable in large part to this one cause—not being rightly located—are so numerous that their mere narrative would take up more than the space I have at my command.

Now the first thing that strikes me about lower team play is that, with very few exceptions, the backs never stand far enough behind each other in attack. The result is that the line can never be got really going; men cannot take their passes at full speed when the ball is coming behind rather than a good yard in front of them and, furthermore, the movement has not nearly the same scope for its operation. The great reason, perhaps, for this disinclination to going towards one's own goal line as a preliminary to crossing the other is the fear that in so doing the opponents will have greater prospects of becoming "offensive" should they get possession.

GETTING RIGHT BACK.

There is a vague feeling that, by getting right back, you have burnt your boats, and that there is then only one possibility open—to score, or to try to, and that at the cost of not being in the best position for preventing the other people from so doing. Though it is probably more unconsciously than consciously realised, there is, under certain circumstances, a substantial basis underlying this feeling.

Against the best attack it may be very difficult to stop it at all, and assuredly almost impossible to stay its successful development, when distance is an appreciable factor in preventing the defenders from getting at the opposition. When, therefore, it is a question of two hot attacking sides both preparing to lay themselves out for a score—i. e. by getting properly back—it may well be that those who do get the ball will prevail, even when no palpable errors in tackling or saving are perpetrated by the enemy. At the finish of such a game several tries quite possible may have been "scored," and not "given" by both parties, and it would not necessarily be any particular reflection on the defence of either team were the gross "bag" of tries to amount to some eight or nine.

SCORING AND PREVENTION.

In saying that, whereas in old days the finest game was probably one that ended in a pointless draw, its counterpart of modern times will almost invariably have added a few points at least to the season's collection of both the fifteens engaged, it must not be thought that I am in any way defending the wilful bestowal of tries or goals. Mr. Hamish Stuart, in one of his extremely able articles, has lately been pointing out the tendency of certain present-day teams to regard the effort entailed in preventing an adverse score as entirely subsidiary to the actual gaining of a try themselves. This, of course, is carrying matters to an undesirable extreme. There is all the difference in the world between making legitimate opportunities for attack and concentrating one's defending energies on such risky expedients as continually trying to intercept—and as continually being bluffed by the "dummy."

UNLEARNED RATHER THAN LAZY.

In emphasising the vital necessity for being right back in attack, I would point out that my remarks were intended more especially for the consideration of lower team players who in the bulk sadly need the observation of a few axiomatic precepts to strengthen the manifest incompleteness of their football armour. My particular friend, who is unlearned rather than lazy, will find a most wonderful vista of possibilities opening out before him by the exceedingly simple expedient of standing, shall we say, three or four yards further behind his neighbour than has been his usual practice. Let him in no way be alarmed if this involves his total "backwardness" (from the next man) of even eight yards. The further he is behind, the more quickly must he be prepared to start, and quick starting is getting on for half way "home." He will then appreciate the real joys of taking a pass and the pace he can be going at when the ball comes right in front of him. He will discover also that many times he is clean "through" when, by his old methods, nothing of any advantage to his side could possibly have happened. If anyone thinks I am exaggerating the results, of such a comparatively small alteration in "stance," just let him try the experiment. If it doesn't "come off" at once, let him keep on trying. He will not be sorry in the end.

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THE

Bombay Gazette

Wednesday, 10th December, 1913.

THE TOWN HALL MEETING.

The futility of attempting to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds is amusingly illustrated by one of our Bombay contemporaries in dealing with the South African question. Our contemporary displays a species of dubious enthusiasm in regard to the meeting which is to be held in the Town Hall to-day. "Such a meeting," it writes, "can be of the greatest value as showing the unanimity of opinion among all classes in India, in favour of the demands made by the passive resisters in South Africa," and it affirms that even in England, judging from Press comments, the extent and depth of Indian feeling on the subject are misunderstood. No one who has followed the events of the past few weeks can fail to realise that Indian sentiment has been greatly stirred by the sensational reports which have been disseminated broadcast. A Bengali contemporary, indeed, with refreshing candour, remarks that "the whole of India have lashed themselves into an attitude of unprecedented indignation over the treatment of Indian settlers in South Africa." The English of the Bengali journal may not be of the highest order, but its meaning is perfectly obvious, and the moral to be adduced from it is equally clear. The turmoil which has been created in this country has its origin, not in the grievances of the South African Indians, but in the sensational statements so recklessly disseminated. In so far as it has been possible to put these statements to test, they have been proved to be false, and most definite and categorical denials of the general charges of cruelty have been made both by independent witnesses and by high officials in South Africa. But, as we have repeatedly pointed out, the charges have caused great mischief both in India and South Africa, and, while exasperating the Colonists, they have tended to weaken the sympathy of many who support the legitimate demands of the Indian settlers. Nothing then could be more appropriate than for those who participate in to-day's gathering to make it publicly known that they reprobate the proceedings we have described, and repudiate the unfounded allegations that have been so lightheartedly circulated. Newspaper opinion at Home has undoubtedly been stirred by the reports that have been telegraphed to England from this country, but when the methods adopted to inflame public feeling here become known there a reaction will undoubtedly set in. The agitation in India is being toyed and trifled with by people who should have a better appreciation of their duty. It is one thing to display sympathy with the South African Indians and to support their reasonable claims by every legitimate means; it is another to argue that at a time like the present further oratorical displays are desirable, unless it is at the same time clearly pointed out that the responsible organisers of public meetings in India should make it clear, once for all, that they deprecate and repudiate the sinister charges that have been utilised to arouse the passions of ignorant people.

BRITISH FORESTRY.

THE name of Sir William Schlich is well known in India, because of his connection with the Forest Department, which lasted over twenty years. The unique experience he gained in this department he has turned to practical use in England, and his energetic work has been rewarded by an increased interest in the subject of forestry as it affects the British Isles. This has been evident from the attitude the Government is taking up on the question, and from the closer interest displayed in the problem by many who are concerned with the future of England. When Sir William retired from his post in India, he was appointed principal professor of Forestry at Cooper's Hill, and at a recent dinner in connection with the Author's Club, he gave an address dealing with the present position of the problem at Home. The chairman of the meeting pointed out that the changed attitude of the Government "would find its echo in every corner of the British Empire where there are forests, and it would afford encouragement and help to those who for a generation had been fighting for a sound forest policy in the Colonies." India has great reason for congratulation that the Government early recognised their duty in respect of her forests. Continental countries, notably, Germany, Belgium, France, and the United States have spent considerable sums on forestry but owing to the absence of any popular sentiment on the matter, the British Government has until recently been indifferent on the subject. The first problem is to establish this national sentiment, and it is suggested that forestry shall become a part of the regular routine of school teaching. There are so many claims on the attention of the scholar nowadays that the suggestion may not be welcomed by educational authorities. A more promising proposal is that every scholar should plant a tree on a certain day of the year. The formation of suburban State forests was urged by the Chairman as affording a practical method of rousing the interest of the people at present very dormant. That the scheme would be expensive no one can doubt, and it would require careful consideration. Whatever may be the best means for increasing the interest in the subject all must recognise, in face of the facts now available, that something must be done, if the forests of England are to be preserved. Sir William lays emphasis on the statement that "not a single acre required for the production of food should be devoted to forest," seeing that one acre of cultivated land requires as much labour as five to ten acres of forest. He estimates that the existing three million acres of woodlands produce, on a liberal estimate, about three million tons of timber, while the timber imports of the country amount to ten million tons. Only a quarter of that amount is shipped from the British Colonies the rest being obtained from foreign countries. The school of which Sir William Schlich is the head have not been satisfied with the propounding of theory only. They have kept the Government in close touch with their activities and have been successful in obtaining very valuable assistance from them. The Crown Forests were recently taken over by the President of the Board of Agriculture, who appointed a superintendent of the new forest branch with two assistants, and also a small advisory committee. By means of the areas in the neighbourhood of the Forest of Dean, it will be possible to carry on demonstrations and to provide practical instruction for those who intend to take up the subject. A preliminary enquiry is also on foot with the object of ascertaining what land is available and suitable for timber-growing. It is also intended to establish five experimental forests in various parts of the country, where experiments will be conducted and careful statistics made, so as to determine the best methods of creating and tending woods and disposing of the produce. A number of youths will also be afforded an opportunity of learning forestry. On leaving school they will be apprenticed as woodmen for three years on approved estates, and they will afterwards complete their training at one of the Government stations. The plans sketched may be only a moderate beginning, but they show the Government is moving in the right direction. There can be no doubt that there is considerable waste of timber in the world, and if it continues at the present rate a timber famine is inevitable. Sir Rider Haggard rightly draws attention to the ruthless and wasteful methods followed in our Colonies where wide areas are stripped of timber without any attempt being made to renew it by planting. In many cases it is necessary that the land should be cleared for settling purposes, but very often the cutting down of trees is practically wanton destruction.

"It is understood," says the *Pioneer*, "that Captain Pollard Lowsley, R. E., Under Secretary, Public Works, Department, Central Provinces, is likely to be appointed Under Secretary, Public Works Secretrariat, Government of India, in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. Le Maestre.

Notes of the Day.

A public inconvenience which affects all communities and which is characteristic of Mohurrum and Bakr-Id has been fully as noticeable on the present occasion as formerly. This is the almost entire absence from the streets of gharries, which compels the public to go to the greater expense of employing taxicabs, or to resort to walking or riding in tram-cars. It is possible to sympathise with the gharry-wallahs, who are nearly all Mahomedans, in their desire to observe the festival as far as is practicable, and the public would probably be willing to put up with a reasonably reduced service. But at present there is scarcely a service at all, and steps should be adopted to reduce the inconvenience thus created.

In dealing yesterday with Commissioner Booth-Tucker's report on the criminal tribes of India we referred to the importance of reaching the men who stand behind the criminals and egg them on to robbery. These persons, the report asserts, are often men of influence, and they employ lawyers to defend those who actually commit the crimes. When every legal subterfuge is exhausted and justice triumphs they will provide money to support the families of the convicts. This is done as a matter of policy and not from generous motives, for when the convicts are released they have to commit fresh robberies to pay off the debt. Commissioner Booth-Tucker very pertinently observes that the utmost rigours of the law should be reserved for the man who deliberately embraces crime as a career, incites others to its commission, and waxes fat on his unlawful gains.

The death of Cardinal Oreglia removes an official who was second to the Pope in the ecclesiastical hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church. He was the Dean of the Sacred College of Cardinals, an office held by the oldest Cardinal,—that is, not the oldest in years but the oldest in cardinalate,—who is usually, but not necessarily, Bishop of Ostia and Velletri. Monsignor Oreglia was created a Cardinal just forty years ago, when he was forty-five, having been born in July, 1828. He was a Cardinal-Bishop, holding the joint episcopal see of Ostia and Velletri, situated in the immediate neighbourhood of Rome. The Bishop of Ostia from time immemorial has the privilege of consecrating the newly elected Pope. Though the late Cardinal was just past his eighty-fifth year, he was not the oldest Cardinal in point of age, Cardinal Grascha being 93. Cardinal Oreglia took part during his long cardinalate of forty years in two papal elections, once when Leo XIII. was elected to fill Pio Nono's place in 1878, and again when the present Pope assumed office, just ten years ago.

Mohurrum has again passed off quietly this year. In the absence of tabuts and processions there has been an absence of noise and dissension. This is a great improvement on the old condition of affairs, and since the better class Mahomedans profess to realise that the tabuts and processions are not essential to the religious side of the festival, it is surprising that the leaders of the community are not content. However, they recently petitioned Government for a relaxation of regulations, and Government in reply stated that if the people continued to behave well they would consider the application on another occasion. The people have behaved quietly again, but it is to be hoped that Government will not on that account relax the precautions too suddenly or to too great an extent. The danger that a resumption of tabut processions would lead to further trouble between the Mahomedan sects, or between the Mahomedans and the police, is a serious one.

Whenever house searches are made in Bengal with the object of discovering clues to so-called political crimes, the Bengali papers invariably declare that the people are being thrown into a state of alarm by these proceedings and appeal to the Government to save them. An attempt is now being made to work up "alarm" over the concentration of troops in the Dacca district, the *Dacca Herald* publishing wild telegrams from its correspondents on the subject. In its issue of the 23rd the Banagram correspondent of that paper writes:

The news that the Gurkhas will halt at Banagram in their march to Kishoreganj has struck terror into the hearts of the innocent and peace-loving people of Banagram. Why crush a fly upon a wheel? The people fervently pray to the Government that no oppression may be done.

Another issue of the same paper has the following telegram from its Noakhali correspondent:

Noakhali, Dec. 4.

There are public panic and alarm lest they are molested by the European soldiers that halt here on the 13th and 14th January on their way to Dacca. The authorities should take prosecution and (sic) measure.

The *Englishman*, in commenting on these telegrams, pertinently remarks that the suggestion that both Indian and British troops invariably behave badly on the march is an abominable one.

THE P. & O. Co's. steamer "Mantua" arrived at Suez from Bombay on the morning of the 7th instant.

WITCHCRAFT.

TENDENCY OF MODERN ERROR.

Mr. Chesterton, in his interesting letter the other day, expressed, says *The Times*, some kind of belief in witches, but we do not know what exactly he believes about them or what he means when he speaks of a supernatural theory of witches or of anything else. We know well enough what was the popular supernatural theory of witches in the later Middle Ages and the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It was that they were women who had sold themselves to the devil for malign powers which they practised upon other human beings. This theory was part of a whole conception of life which is now almost obsolete. It was a conception which did not recognize any contrast or conflict between the natural and supernatural, because it was not aware of the natural as we conceive it in modern times. Our natural explanations of things are based upon a study of those relations which we call relations of cause and effect. Our instinct now is to look for such relations if we wish to find an explanation of some unusual or wonderful event. That is to say, we try to discover some connexion between that event and the normal and familiar. Even those who now have the strongest belief in the supernatural exercise it only where, as they think, no natural explanation can be discovered. But the old supernatural theory of life was not limited thus. Those who held it looked for a supernatural explanation of anything that surprised them, without first asking whether a natural explanation could be found. The modern believer in the supernatural tells us that we do not know as much as we think we know. He asks us to acknowledge a mystery where it exists. But there was no mystery in old supernatural theories. They provided definite explanations of the unfamiliar, but without any attempt to relate them to the familiar.

UNACKNOWLEDGED MYSTERY.

Now there are modern naturalists who fall into the error of the old supernaturalists. They, like the old supernaturalists, refuse to acknowledge a mystery where it exists. They give us explanations which are too definite and which ignore a good many of the facts of life. The old believers in witches saw no mystery in them. They knew the very terms of the bargain which they struck with Satan: they knew all about their habits—how they flew on broomsticks through the air to horrible and blasphemous revels, how they raised tempests and cast spells. The modern disbeliever in witches is often completely incurious about them. He explains the whole belief in them as merely barbarous error without any further explanation, except that mankind are liable to barbarous error; and this incurious, bigoted attitude is now producing a strong reaction against itself. But that reaction, natural and healthy as it is, must not carry us back into the old supernaturalism through a mere violence of recoil. It is one thing to say that there are a great many unexplained mysteries in life; it is another to find obsolete explantions of those mysteries because the present explanations are inadequate. Modern naturalism was popular for a time, even in its excesses, because, it delivered men from many old superstitious fears. It is becoming unpopular because, in the excesses of its triumph, it makes the universe seem very dull. There is a danger therefore lest, in the desire to escape from dullness, men should be ready to believe whatever will make the universe seem more exciting to them. They have forgotten the old bogey fears of superstition in their modern fear lest life should be meaningless. But, if they are unscrupulous in belief, the bogey fears will settle down upon them again, and the remedy will be worse than the disease.

SUPERNATURAL NOT TO BE IGNORED.

A rational belief in the natural need not preclude a belief in the supernatural. The conflict of natural and supernatural is always a conflict of two bigotries, both in essence of the same character. The world in which we live provokes our investigation, and in investigating it we discover that relation in it which we call the relation of cause and effect. We also find by experience that the best way to acquire knowledge and power in the world is to trace the relation of cause and effect as far as we can, and to discover causes rather than to invent them. But to do this is not to assume arrogantly that there are no causes at work upon the universe which are outside our knowledge. We can explain many things in their relation to each other, but that does not mean that we can explain them in their relation to the universe. There may be causes at work in the universe which are not only outside our knowledge but also beyond our understanding. Indeed, the assumption that there are no such causes is the very assumption of the old supernaturalism, which knew more about heaven and hell than about the world, and which therefore, tried to explain the world, by its knowledge of heaven and hell. It knew that witches had struck a bargain with Satan, and it explained all the phenomena of witchcraft as the result of that bargain. It was essentially incurious, but so is that excess of naturalism which denies the existence of all phenomena for which it cannot find a cause. Both of these errors are unscientific because they are arrogant, and they are irreligious for the same reason. Science and religion are equally humble, and they come into conflict only when one, or both of them, loses humility, and therefore ceases to be itself.

Vice-Admiral von Ingenohl has been appointed Admiral and Chief of the High Sea Fleet.

A convict named Wilson committed suicide at Princetown. He was found hanging by a bootlace from the bars of a cell window.

In connection with the Krupp trial both the prosecution and the two defendants have decided to give up all idea of appealing to the Imperial Court.

THE CHUR... LABOU...

STRIKING SPE... BISHOP GO...

A striking feature of t... Trade Union League Confere... mail week was the address de... the afternoon sitting by the B... Oxford (Dr. Gore), who made a p... plea for a living wage, and attack... Churches—the Church of Rome as... as the Church of England—for the... neglect of the conditions of the workers.

The Bishop of Oxford's speech was made at the afternoon session. He declared that we had arrived at a crisis in our industrial history as inspiring as critical. He pointed out the failure of the principle of the older political economists—the principle of free competition, the leading idea of which was to give the greatest possible facilities for making fortunes, and the wages paid to the workers were to be whatever wages they could be persuaded to accept. This system was to a certain extent countered by the trade unions, but there was still a mass of underfed, under-provided, hopeless workers whom these organisations could not reach and who constituted an enormous national peril. People had been led to ask whether the whole industrial situation had not been calculated from the wrong end. Was it the case that the first charge upon an industry should be the opportunity for making large fortunes? Or was it the case that the first charge should be the proper payment of the worker?

He was most thankful to perceive increasingly that the principle of a living wage was no longer being urged merely from one side of politics. Few things had given him greater pleasure than the conclusion reached by the Committee of Unionist members and others—the Unionist Social Reform Committee—who had recently declared that the principle of a minimum or living wage should be accepted, and that the principle of buying labour in the cheapest market in the supposed interests either of the consumer or of the taxpayer, without regard to the interest of the producer, should be frankly abandoned. He felt the greatest hope that before long we should see this principle of the living wage applied to our great agricultural industry, and an era of new hope dawn for the whole life of the country—(Cheers.)

THE ATTITUDE OF THE CHURCHES.

I am here, said the Bishop, as a minister of religion, and I feel a minister of religion is most thoroughly in his place on this platform. (Cheers.) When you read the Old Testament one thing burns itself into your heart and mind, and that is that the prophets of God betray extraordinarily little interest in how much the rich man can make out of industry—that is not their business,—but they betray extraordinary and intense interest in seeing that there shall be no "grinding of the faces of the poor."

In his recent book on "Conservatism," Lord Hugh Cecil said that "justice is one thing and charity is another, and that the principle that no one ought to be injured is a principle of charity, but not a principle of justice." It is—I say flatly—exactly the opposite that is maintained by Christian thinkers of the Early and Middle Ages. They said charity, in the right sense of the word, is justice—that every individual can demand, on the principle of justice, that he should have his share of work and his proper remuneration for labour. We have been trying to pick up the wounded and heal them in the industrial struggle—not very efficiently,—but we have almost altogether neglected the prior duty of thundering at the gate of tyranny. Why was it left to Mr. Larkin, when there was a Church in Dublin which claims so rightly to be the Church of the poor—why was it left to Mr. Larkin to call attention to the appalling conditions of Dublin industry for all these years? In England we have covered the country with our parishes. We claim to know all about every district of the country, and we have officers of the Church of Christ in every parish. Why have we, with this singular opportunity—why did not the Church, and that many years ago, appear manifestly before the country telling what the Church knew about housing conditions and the conditions of wages of the agricultural labourer? Why, when Mr. Arch was in the field forty years ago, did not the Church stand out and say, "This is the merest claim of justice"?—(Cheers.)

A GREAT ACT OF REPARATION.

I do not think we can look back with pride on these matters in the history of our Church. There is a great act of repentance and reparation not yet too late for us to make. It may be the uprising of labour will force concessions from the hands of the wealthier classes. But that is a poor way of getting the thing done.—(Cheers). While there is time for voluntary action—time for the action of justice,—what we want is that all of us, in all classes of the community, should face what has got to be done, and then call in our politicians and economists to tell us how best to do it.

WHERE ONE IS A CROWD.

Dealing with the strike situation in Dublin, "The Times" published from a correspondent a very interesting and instructive "Study in Contrasts." We extract the following delightful story of a policeman:

"The very presence of so many police in Dublin," the correspondent writes "makes for hilarity. They are so ridiculously big and they speak as though from Olympus. A policeman told a friend of mine the other day how he had "moved on" a man in Grafton-street. "I seen him standin' there be Noblett's shop an' I says to him, 'Look here me fine fellow, you move on out o' this now I've been watchin' ye this long time an' ye're up to no good.' I wasn't here five minits ago,' says he. 'I don't care whether you were or not,' says I. 'You move on now, without any more oul' chat or I'll charge ye.' 'What's my offince?' says he. 'Ye're loiterin',' says I. 'Isn't every wan else loiterin' as well as me?' says he. 'You're collectin' a crowd,' says I. 'How could I be collectin' a crowd,' says he, an' there only meself in it!' 'Go on out o' that now,' says I. 'If I say wan's a crowd, wan's a crowd,'"

The writer also tells of a man who was brought before a magistrate. "What is his offence?" asks the magistrate. "Your honour," says the sergeant, "he's goin' about with a gineral intintion to do harrum." "Then," says the magistrate, "he must belong to the Transport Union."

STEFANSSON'S EXPEDITION.

SHIP & TWENTY-FIVE MEN MISSING.

THE "KARLUK" DISAPPEARS AFTER A STORM.

LIST OF THE LOST MEN.

OTTAWA, Dec 9.

Captain Stefansson, commander of the British Scientific Expedition in the extreme North-West of America, sent a message from Point Barrow on October 20, saying that his ship "Karluk" was frozen in, fifteen miles off shore on August 12.

Believing that it was fast for the winter, Captain Stefansson and six others went ashore hunting. On September 30 a storm sprang up and Capt. Stefansson and his party returning to the shore found the ice gone. The "Karluk" and the twenty-five men on board her were also gone. The fate of the vessel is unknown.

OTTAWA, Dec. 9.

With Capt. Stefansson are the English anthropologist James, the Canadians McConnell and Wilkins, and three Eskimos.

The "Karluk" may have broken free and steamed East, but probably remained fast and drifted West with the ice.

Capt. Stefansson followed the coast west to Point Barrow, but did not sight the "Karluk."

The schooners "Alaska" and "Sachs," with the Southern party, are safe at Collinson Point.

The schooner "Belvedere," with provisions, is wintering near the International boundary.

Among those on board the "Karluk" were Beuchat, the French anthropologist, McKay, McKinley, Murray and Mallock, besides the crew, and five Eskimos.—Reuter.

TERRITORIALS AND THE POST OFFICE.

MANY RESIGNATIONS.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

Mr. Samuel recently made enquiries as to the number of postal and telegraph employees belonging to the Territorials, presumably with a view to their embodiment in the event of a strike and employment at their usual work under military discipline.

Seventy-five telegraphists at Birmingham yesterday resigned the Territorials with a view to avoiding such employment. Similar resignations are reported from other large centres.—Reuter.

MRS. PANKHURST.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

Mrs. Pankhurst, who is very weak, has left London for Paris. She was carried to the train on a stretcher.—Reuter.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

The death is announced of Lord Radstock—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL PROTEST.

THE GERMAN OFFICERS FOR TURKEY'S ARMY.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

The German general, Limat von Sanders, with ten other German officers, will leave Berlin to-day for Constantinople. The appointment of General Sanders Commander of the First Turkish Army Corps at Constantinople has evoked very strong objections on the part of Russia and France, on the ground that it tends to overshadow the influence of Ambassadors and gives Germany a peculiar advantage at Constantinople.—Reuter.

RUBBER IN THE DUTCH INDIES.

FORMATION OF INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

LONDON Dec. 9.

A message to *The Times* from Amsterdam states that a Committee has been formed at The Hague, styled the International Association for Rubber Cultivation in the Dutch East Indies.

Four members, Messrs. Lampard, Wright, Norfolk and Bingley, will represent British interests.—Reuter.

LOSS OF A STEAMER.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

The Hamburg-Amerika steamer "Acilia" has been given up as total loss. Her cargo was valued at £100,000.—Reuter.

STRANDED ITALIAN CRUISER.

NAPLES, Dec. 9.

The Italian Cruiser "San Giorgio" is still ashore near Straits of Messina.—Reuter.

[illegible] high pressure is by far the [illegible] most powerful illuminant [illegible] is particularly suitable for [illegible], godowns, railway stations, [illegible] spaces and streets.

INDIANS ABROAD.

HINDU TROUBLE IN CANADA

DETAINED MEN RELEASED.

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, Dec. 9.

Fourteen Hindus, whom the Immigration Department had ordered to be deported, were released last night.

Mass meetings of Indians, both here and at Vancouver, have again drawn up a petition to Lord Hardinge to protect the rights of immigrants coming to Canada.—Reuter.

LABOUR PROBLEM.

BRITISH COLOMBIA MARKET CONGESTED.

OTTAWA, Dec. 9.

The Dominion Government has passed an order prohibiting the entry of all artisans and labourers into British Colombia until March 31, owing to the congestion of the labour market. The order makes no discrimination and includes all races, but there is no doubt that the matter has been brought to a head by the recent agitation against Indians.—Reuter.

THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

A SOCIALIST-RADICAL COMBINATION.

PARIS, Dec. 8.

M. Doumergue has formed a Cabinet with himself as Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Caillaux as Minister of Finance, M. Viviana as Minister of Instruction, M. Moulens as Minister for War, M. Monis as Minister of Marine, and M. Lebrun as Minister for the Colonies.

The late Ministry was composed of Moderate Republicans. The new one is composed mostly of Socialist-Radicals.

POLICY OF NEW CABINET.

PARIS, Dec. 9.

The Cabinet yesterday drafted a declaration of its policy. It is understood that M. Caillaux, the new Minister of Finance, does not believe that a loan is immediately necessary, but considers that the expenses of the Three Years' Service law can be met by the taxation of capital. The Government is according support to the essential point of the Chamber of Deputies' Income-tax Bill.

It will apply the Three Years' Service Bill, but anticipates that the progress of events will ultimately permit of essential mitigations thereof.—Reuter.

THE "HARDINGE."

DEPARTURE FROM ADEN AFTER REPAIRS.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

The steamer "Hardinge," for the Indian service, which has been detained at Aden for some time owing to a mishap to her machinery, has sailed for India.—Reuter.

BRITISH NAVAL CRUISE.

ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME AT NAPLES.

NAPLES, Dec. 8.

The first Battle Squadron of the British Home Fleet, comprising four Dreadnoughts and five cruisers, has arrived here. The visit aroused the utmost enthusiasm, the quays being crowded with applauding people.—Reuter.

H. M. S. "NEW ZEALAND."

LONDON, Dec. 8.

The battle cruiser "New Zealand" has arrived at Plymouth, from a tour of the world.—Reuter.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

FAILURE OF ANOTHER CANADIAN LOAN.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Subscription for the Royal Dutch Company shares opened yesterday morning and closed in the afternoon. The issue was fully subscribed.

Underwriters have been saddled with 83 per cent of the Canadian Government loan.—Reuter.

197 PASSENGERS SAVED.

FIRE ON A COASTING STEAMER.

NORFOLK (VIRGINIA), Dec. 8.

The British steamer "Swanmore" answered a wireless call of a coasting steamer and removed 197 passengers. The fire which had broken out was extinguished, and the passengers re-embarked.—Reuter.

FINANCE COMMISSION.

REPORT TO BE PUBLISHED SHORTLY.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Mr. Iyer, who has been delegated by the Government of Madras, to be a witness before the Finance Commission, had a long interview with Mr. Austen Chamberlain, by the latter's invitation.

The Commission meets finally on December 17. The report will then be published immediately.—Reuter.

ULSTER AND HOME RULE.

MORE SEIZURES OF ARMS.

SIR EDWARD CARSON "STILL WAITING."

LONDON, Dec. 9.

Several seizures of consignments of ball cartridge and revolvers were made yesterday at Belfast and Dublin.

LATER.

Sir Edward Carson, speaking at Plymouth yesterday, said he was still waiting for Mr. Asquith to make practical proposals. "But the treatment of Ireland in any way differently from the rest of the United Kingdom," he added, "will violate the very essence of the basis I have laid down."—Reuter.

THE BY-ELECTIONS.

VIGOROUS FIGHT PROCEEDING IN WICK BURGHS.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Polling at Wick has been most vigorous. The contest is being largely fought on the Home Rule question. Mr. Mackenzie is the Conservative candidate.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS.

SYDNEY, Dec. 8.

In the elections here the Labourites have secured forty seats and the Liberals thirty-seven. The Liberals are confident of winning a majority of the second ballots.—Reuter.

HINDU CONFERENCE.

CONSTITUTION OF HINDU SABHA ADOPTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMBALA, Dec. 9.

At the second day's afternoon sitting resolutions were passed praying for the repeal of the Punjab Land Alienation Act, the Punjab Pre-emption Act, which injuriously affected Hindu interests, and also praying Government to remove dissatisfaction among the Punjab Hindus arising from the allegation that appointments to the public services are often made, not on grounds of merit, but from consideration of creed and religion.

Other resolutions dealt with the grievances of Hindus in the Moslem State of Bahawalpur. A committee was formed to make local enquiries and move the authorities for redress.

The U. P. Government was thanked for forbidding cow-killing at Ajodhya at Bakr-Id and the Viceroy was implored to extend the same clemency to the Ajodhya prisoners as was done at Cawnpur.

The introduction of communal representation in the Councils, Municipalities and Boards was protested against. Effective measures for protecting Frontier Hindus from raids and kidnapping were urged on the Government.

The South African question was next taken up and those Europeans who have subscribed to the South Africa fund were thanked. It was announced that the Gurukul boys raised Rs. 1,100 by working as coolies at Hurdwar. Over Rs. 2,000 was subscribed on the spot in response to the President's appeal.

It was decided to hold an All-India Hindu Conference at Hurdwar "kumbh" fair in 1915 and a committee of leaders in all the provinces was formed to carry out the decision.

Two resolutions were put from the chair and carried, one regarding the need of legislative enactments to protect minors from falling into the hands of professional mendicants and being sent out to beg as proposed by the Hon. Sukhbir Singh in the U. P. Council and the other embodying the constitution of the Hindu Sabha. Its rules, objects, etc. were passed after long consideration. The last resolution giving promise of the permanence of the Sabha formed the chief feature of the fifth conference.

Before dispersing cheers were given for the King-Emperor and the Government, the audience standing and an amateur bag pipe band playing the National Anthem.

THE CAUSE OF DACOITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 9.

Before the District Administration Committee, yesterday, Babu Upendra Mohan Mitra, Vice-Chairman of the Commilla Municipality, examined, stated that the ideal of the educated classes was complete self-government under British suzerainty, but a beginning ought to be made with the expansion of the councils. The bread problem was at the root of the dacoities.

FARIDPUR POLITICAL DACOITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 9.

In connection with political dacoities at Faridpur, fourteen more arrests have been made by the local police in addition to five arrests already made by Madaripur Police.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 9.

The Magistrate of Kushtia is engaged in hearing a case of alleged assault in which Behari Lal Mukerjee, employed in the Lower Ganges Bridge construction charged Mr. J. K. Robertson with assault. The accused was released on bail, the local Assistant Superintendent of Police standing security.

INDIAN PAGEANT.

THE SIVA RITUAL EXHIBITION.

LIKELY TO BE BANNED.

LONDON, Dec 9.

Following the meeting of protest against the exhibition of the Siva ritual murder in an Indian pageant at Earls Court, Lord Crewe, on the advice of a Committee, which included Sir Krishna Gupta, and in response to an invitation to give an opinion, has advised the Lord Chamberlain against granting a license.

The scenario has been amended by a modification of the Siva ritual murder scene and the elimination of the "Black Hole" episode, but the Committee hold that a play with a constant contrast between Indian life and civilization as a spirit of darkness and European impact as a spirit of light would be hurtful to the feelings of Indians and a cause of just resentment.

The performers and workpeople affected are said to number nearly 2,000.—Reuter.

THE RAJAH OF COCHIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COIMBATORE, Dec. 9.

The news of the abdication of the Rajah of Cochin has been received with extreme regret here. The reasons for the abdication are supposed to be various, but it is generally believed that His Highness, who is a great Sanskrit scholar, wishes to devote his life to literary work. His Highness is very orthodox and conservative in his religious views and habits, and the prevalent opinion is that his life will also be devoted to religious purposes.

A curious fact in connection with the Cochin gadi is stated to be that prior to the present Rajah, no occupant has ever passed the age of sixty. The present Rajah, however, only completed a shastipurti (or completion of sixty years) early last year when there were rejoicings all over the State.

BENGAL FISHERIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 9.

Mr. Southwell, Deputy Director of Fisheries in Bengal, read a very interesting paper on "Fisheries in Bengal" before Members of the Board of Agriculture in India.

In the course of his paper, Mr. Southwell gave an elaborate account of fishing operations on the Bengal coast and discussed the comercial possibilities of the enterprize in that part of India and gave many valuable suggestions for its development. He said all the fisheries of Bengal were capable of very great development. If the fish supply was not equal to the demand, it need not be so and certainly might not remain so. There was room for enterprise. The education of fishermen was a matter of considerable importance; the co-operation of zemindars and fishermen in any organised attempt to improve the fisheries was also of the utmost importance.

ALLEGED ASSAULT IN A THEATRE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 9.

The case in which Mr. Melbourne of the Gaiety Theatre is charged with assaulting Mr. Moller was resumed to-day before Mr. Keays at the Police Court.

Captain Denham White said he heard Mr. Major tell the complainant to cease interrupting the performance and to refrain from annoying the artistes.

Mr. Langford James then cross-examined Mr. Kiddel, another witness for the prosecution. Witness said he saw Moller on the ground with his legs in the air. The row lasted about ten seconds. He saw Melbourne hit Moller after the latter had got up again. He thought Moller was hustled out of the theatre. He admitted that the "pink lady" was annoyed in the performance. He heard Miss Corlass tell Moller he was a fool and ought to be turned out.

Further evidence of the alleged assault having been given, the hearing was adjourned to Thursday.

DEATH OF A ZEMINDAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 9.

The Hon. Maharaja Baikuntha Nath De of Balasore died here on Sunday night from heart failure. The Maharaja went to Bankipore to attend the ceremonies in connection with the Viceregal visit there. He arrived here on Friday.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Dec. 9.

An appeal has been filed in the Punjab Chief Court by the directors of the People's Bank against the order of official liquidation of the bank. The appeal will be heard some time in January by a divisional bench of two judges.

PRIZE COMPETITION.

FOR LADY READERS.

The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is offering a valuable prize to its lady readers. Full details of the competition will be found on page 9.

TRAIN ACCIDENTS.

B.-N. R. MAIL IN COLLISION.

EUROPEAN LADY INJURED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 9.

The Bengal-Nagpur Railway's down Bombay mail arrived at Howrah this morning four hours late.

Particulars of the accident at Jharsuguda station on Friday last are to the effect that the down mail ran into the 14 up passenger train which was waiting at the station and one carriage was seriously damaged, a European lady passenger being injured.

DERAILMENT ON THE KALKA-SIMLA LINE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Dec. 9.

No. 3 up passenger train was derailed near Barogh on the Kalka-Simla Railway yesterday. Passengers and mails were delayed for two hours as they had to be transhipped across the break in the line.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Dec. 9.

Lieut.-Colonel Martin, 5th Infantry, has been selected as Comandant of that regiment vice Colonel R. Bacratt.

Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Cook, R.G.A., is appointed to the Command of the Mountain Artillery at Quetta.

Captain Pingle, 1st Batt., Highland Light Infantry, has been selected for the Adjutancy of the 3rd Reserve Battalion of that regiment.

Approval has been given to the resignation of his commission by Lieut. E. N. Nicholson, 14th Hussars.

Approval has been given to the retirement of Captain Meyrick, 7th Hussars, to serve in the Special Reserve.

An exchange has been approved between Captain Bartram, "X" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, Mhow, and Captain Dunbar "E" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, at Newbridge.

Lieut. W. b. Pepper No. 101 Company, R.G.A., Quetta, is transferred to the Home Establishment from December 15.

Capt. R. I. B. Johnson, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, is permitted to retire from the service.

Captain Renton, 1st Dragoon Guards, is appointed an officer of a company of Gentlemen Cadets at the Royal Military Academy.

APPOINTMENTS, POSTINGS, etc.

1st Batalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles.—Major L. R. Vaughan, Double Company Commander *pro tem*, is confirmed in that appointment and to remain seconded vice Major G. L. Cattell, permanently transferred to the Cantonment Magistrate's Department.

66th Punjabis.—Major G. D. L. Chatterton, 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant and Major A. Moore, Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Lieutenant-Colonel G. J. Fitz. M. Soady granted leave.

7th Rajputs.—Lieutenant A. R. Thomson, Quartermaster, to officiate as Adjutant, vice Lieutenant F.O. MacKenzie on leave.

Lieutenant A. N. I. Lilly, Double Company Officer, to officiate as Quartermaster in addition to his other duties, vice Lieutenant A. R. Thomson appointed to officiate as Adjutant.

125th Napier's Rifles—Captain L. G. B. Harrison, Double Company Officer, to officiate as Double Company Commander, in addition to his other duties, vice Major C. E. Tristram on leave.

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave:—Captain E. L. H. Henderson, 1st Battalion, RoyalMunster Fusiliers, six months, ex India, General Medical Certificate. Captain A. N. Thomas, Indian Medical Service, 8 months, ex India, Medical Certificate. Lieutenant-Colonel E. Wintour, 28th Light Cavalry, 8 months, combined. Captain W. M. A. Foster, 10th Lancers, to 31st July 1914. Conductor W. E. Hart, Indian Ordnance Department, 1 year ex India.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave:—Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Pilgrim, Indian Medical Service, to 10th May 1914, private affairs. Major L. H. R. Ames, 75th Carnatic Infantry, to 24th April 1914, private affairs. Major P. S. F. Claridge, 28th Light Cavalry, 15 days private affairs. Captain F. C. Dalmahoy, 40th Pathans, 3 months, private affairs. Captain J. G. B. Shand, Indian Medical Service, 2 months, private affairs. Captain I. M. Little, 23th Punjabis, 6 months, Medical Certificate. Lieutenant E. P. Teates, 12th Pioneers, to 4th April 1914, private affairs. Lieutenant E. H. Ovans, 125th Napier's Rifles, to 16th May 1914, medical certificate.

BOMBAY STATION ORDERS.

By Major-General G. F. Gorringe, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Captain J. McL. G. Taylor, S.S.O., Bombay, is granted 10 days station leave from the 8th to the 17th December.

FIRE AT MAZAGON.

RS. 4,500 WORTH OF GOODS DAMAGED.

Yesterday afternoon some merchandise, consisting of bales of cotton, wool and hemp, which were stacked in an open compound in Reay Road, Mazagon, caught fire. Immediately the fire was noticed engines from Byculla, Haines Road, Babula Tank, Chinchpogly and Mandvi were despatched to the scene and the fire was extinguished in half an hour.

The property involved in the fire consisted of 34 bales of wool, 156 bundles of hemp and 50 candies of cotton belonging to Messrs. Chathurbhuj Piraj and Co., and 100 bales of cotton-fly belonging to Lakshmi Sankar Mr. Kalidas.

The damage is estimated at Rs. 4,500 which is fully covered by insurance. The cause of the fire is not known.

THE MOHURRUM.

QUIET MAINTAINED IN BOMBAY.

DEVELOPMENTS IN AGRA.

The Mohurrum festival ended last evening.

This year the celebrations were observed with unusual quietude in Bombay. Owing to strict police regulations no licenses were issued for the construction of taziss. There were no taboot tigers, no tomtoming in the streets, no processions on either Katalki Raat or yesterday, immersion day.

About forty licenses were issued for panjahs, but those were removed from the pedestals by the mejlisses after a little water had been sprinkled on them, without taking them for immersion to the seashore.

The country liquor shops and refreshment bars in the native town, which had been closed for the last four days, were reopened last evening at six o'clock.

The mejlisses held during the last ten nights were largely attended and the observance this year was more on the solemn side than has hitherto been the case.

FURTHER DISTURBANCE AT AGRA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, Dec 9

Last night there was another Mohurrum disturbance in the city, more serious than that already reported. Several arrests have been made by the Police, who are now working under Mr. Percy Bramley, Deputy Inspector-General, Mr. Fergusson, District Magistrate, Mr. Moore, Joint Magistrate, and other officers have been in the saddle for several hours. The "tazias" which are usually carried to Karbalia from early morning have not yet moved in procession, and party feeling is still running very high

The District Officers are engaged in investigating the disturbance and are now at work in the City Kotwali, where large crowds have assembled.

One of the men injured in the fighting is dead.

Excitement still prevails and the shops in the city are closed.

AT POONA.

POONA, Dec. 9.

The usual Mohurrum processions passed off without hitch of any sort. There was no restriction against the celebration in the Cantonments or the City beyond the usual police licenses which had to be taken out.

Last night the taboots of the Cantonment quarter paraded the streets with music and lights, thousands of persons of all ages thronging the roads to witness the procession which did not conclude till nearly 1 a.m.

This morning the Cantonment taboots went to the City where they perambulated the streets with those of the native town, all then making their way to the river where the immersion took place this evening.

Many Europeans witnessed the immersion from boats on the river.

AT DELHI.

DELHI, Dec. 9.

The Mohorrum celebrations passed off to-day without trouble or disturbance.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

DELHI, Dec. 9.

Among those present at a dinner party at Viceregal Lodge last night were:—

Lord Islington, Mr. Syed Ali Imam, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Clark, the Hon. Mrs. Hore Ruthven, Sir Valentine Chirol, Mr. and Mrs. Hailey, Mr. Sly, Mr. Chaubal, Mr. Madge, Mr. Lutyens, Mr. Herbert Baker, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Haig, Sir James Roberts, Miss Trotter, Miss Osborne, Miss Nation and Mrs. Mc. Alister.

Mrs. Grant arrived at Viceregal Lodge to-day and His Highness the Maharajah of Bikanir will arrive on the morning of the 11th as the guests of the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge.

BIHAR HARDINGE FUND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Dec. 9.

The Bihar Hardinge Memorial Fund is making satisfactory progress and already a lakh and a half of rupees have been collected. The Maharaja of Durbhanga paid Rs. 40,000 to the fund to-day.

GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

PRESENTATION OF ORDERS ON DEC. 13.

His Excellency the Governor intends at the Levee to be held at Government House, Malabar Point, on December 13, 1913, to present—

The badge of a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India to the Thakor Saheb of Sayla.

The badges of a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire to Mr. C. C. Watson and Major W. G. Liston.

The badge of the Imperial Service Order to Rao Bahadur Ramchandra Narayan Joglekar.

The Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the First Class to Rao Bahadur Ramnarayan Amarchand, and of the Second Class to Messrs. R. H. Madan and M. C. Taleyarkhan; and

The badge of the title of Rao Bahadur to Rao Bahadur Narayan Trimbak Vaidya.

The presentations will take place immediately after the Levee.

The "Belfast Telegraph" announces the death of the Rev. John Oliver, of the city at the age of ninety-two. He was regarded as the oldest Methodist minister in the United Kingdom. He entered the ministry in 1841.

THE ZOROASTRIAN CONFERENCE.

PARSIS' ATTITUDE TO OTHER RACES.

LAST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The third and last day's sitting of the fourth Zoroastrian Conference was held yesterday, in the Novelty Theatre, Mr. H. J. Bhabha, the President, in the chair. In the morning papers were read, Mr. Sorabji Cooverji Contractor discussing in Gujarati "The necessity for reforming the Parsi matrimonial laws." Dr. Nanabhoy Nowroji Katrak then read a paper in English on "The right attitude of Parsees towards their sister communities," from which we give the following:—

Of late we see signs of a great awakening in India. All the classes of the Indian people are becoming conscious of their capacity and latent power. Education is spreading wide in the country and technical education is being universally encouraged. There is therefore, every hope that the natural resources of the country will be exploited and developed on a gigantic scale in the very near future, adding considerably to the means of livelihood of the people. It is, however, certain that keen competition will be a prominent feature of the movement. It is, therefore, a grave question for the Parsis to consider what the effect of this forward movement will be upon their community, more especially as their number is so insignificant as compared with the huge mass of humanity surrounding them, and because of their small number they run the risk of being elbowed out or crushed out. This paper is an effort to indicate the lines of policy the Parsis should adopt for the future in relation to the outside world. The subject will be treated under the only four heads permitted by the Zoroastrian Conference, viz., Religious, social, Educational and Economical.

"Our simple but sublime religion is comprehensive enough to satisfy all the cravings of our hearts and heads and to supply us with rules of conduct, which will make of any believer therein an ideal citizen of the world. For the purposes of this paper, it is not, however, necessary to pass in review all the doctrines of our religion; but only such of them will be touched on as bear directly on the conduct of a Parsi in relation to the outside world.

CHARITY AND PHILANTHROPY.

"We, Parsis, are well-known for our charities. Every one of us, whether high or low, rich or poor, old or young, has a desire—say even a craving—for giving something in charity. This virtue is as it were ingrained in our very soul. If such a derogatory word can, with decency, be used for such a noble trait, we may say that the Parsees have a sort of mania for giving in charity, as they are ready in some cases to give in season and out of season, for deserving objects as well as for objects of doubtful value and in directions which, instead of doing good to the recipient, may in the end do him harm. But for all that, we, Parsees, do well to err on the right and noble side; and may God preserve this virtue in the community as long as it exists. I do not, however, propose to consider the whole question of Parsee charity, which has already attracted the attention of the thoughtful men of our community. My object is to touch upon a few aspects of it which are germane to the avowed objects of this paper.

WHERE CHARITY IS NEEDED.

"Broadly taken, charity is needed for various objects included under the following heads:—

"A.—(1) Sudden but temporary distress due to causes beyond the control of those affected thereby, such as floods, fires, famines, pestilences and other calamities of a like nature, affecting a large number. (2) Fires, collapse of a house or so, and other accidents of a like nature depriving temporarily only a few certain individuals or families, of their means of livelihood.

"B.—Permanent disablement due to incurable diseases and the old and infirm who are really unable to earn their bread.

"C.—The case of individuals or whole families, who find it difficult not only to make both ends meet, but even to feed themselves sufficiently to keep themselves in a fit condition—in short, those who starve themselves in a greater or less degree; the causes being the death, partial or entire permanent disablement, or insufficient income of the breadwinner.

"D.—Objects and movements which are calculated to remove causes which produce poverty and retard the progress and the uplifting of the community in the scale of civilisation: such as educational, sanitary, moral and religious institutions and movements.

"Our community is small and compact; our co-religionists enthusiastic and ever ready to sacrifice their time, labour and money in works and movements which are conducive to the betterment of the condition of their community; and money, plentiful as it is, is willingly given out wherever there is a deserving cause, and more would be available if a good case were made out for really worthy objects. With such favourable circumstances it is a pity that a good Charity Organisation Society has not yet been brought into existence in our midst, such as would not only regulate and make the stream of Parsi charity flow in the right direction, as much of it because of the want of direction goes to waste and some of it distinctly and positively does harm; such a society could also trace the causes of poverty among us and enable us to take proper preventive measures. This subject has been a matter of deliberation for a long time, but let us hope that we have now passed the stage of talk and reached the stage of taking action. Professor Henderson, who was here last year about this time, pointed out to us the direction in which we must seek materials for our guidance, for such an organisation. I am told the delay is due to the publication of the results of the Parsi census; if so, let us hope that those in charge of this work will expedite the matter.

SOCIAL TOPICS.

"Our social organization, taken all in all, is on a sound basis. A Parsi family consists, as a rule, of a loving husband and a devoted wife—both working for the good of the family on

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THE ZOROASTRIAN CONFERENCE.

(*Continued from page 7.*)

a level of social equality, of obedient and loving children—for whose welfare both parents have a tender solicitude; and sometimes of aged parents or other dependants who receive due respect and delicate treatment. The whole family is God-fearing and religious, though they may know precious little of dogmas and doctrines, and is run on progressive lines—the parents always trying to leave their children in better circumstances than their own, which is equivalent to leaving the world better than what they found. Besides, the relations of the family are friendly and sympathetic with their neighbours and distant relatives. Such would be the opinion of an unprejudiced and dispassionate non-Parsi observer, though I am aware that in our community there are many detractors of our social arrangements. The reason is that whereas outsiders are in a position to take a comprehensive and comparative view of our social organization, and view it in its true perspective, our own co-religionists magnify small blemishes and continually harp upon them. It cannot be denied, however, that there is much room for improvement, but that is because like all human institutions, our social organisation is not perfect and it will always require changes of a higher character. As in the first section, I shall treat only such aspects of our society as bear directly with the outside world. In the following sections also the same plan will be followed.

TOLERATION

"I do not mean by this word religious toleration. Our attitude in this connection is very respectful and correct towards all the religions surrounding us. I mean by it the conduct of the Parsis with a certain section of non-Parsis. Having lived with and among our Hindoo friends for over a thousand years, we have become infected with their prejudice against their lower castes and the aloofness of one caste as against another. The result has been that we consider ourselves purer than believers in all other religions. We divide the whole human race into Parsis and 'Durvands.' Such a pretension would do no harm if our attitude towards the Durvands were not under certain circumstances rather reprehensible. Such an attitude has hitherto been allowed to pass unnoticed and unchallenged. But times are changing. Even Hindoos are beginning to see the injustice of their prejudice against their lower castes held for ages for no fault of theirs except birth, and there are signs that such prejudices are now beginning to lose their hold. Let us take this hint and make a change in our attitude in this connection by giving up our air of superiority and purity. The grades of society among Hindoos may be consistent with their tradition and even with their system of philosophy. But they are entirely opposed to the spirit of the Zoroastrian religion. Ahura Mazda has created the whole human race. To despise one of His created for no fault of his except birth is, to use a modest term, to show disrespect towards Him. It is no argument that some people of another faith behave towards us in the same manner. Let us not follow a bad example, but adopt a noble conduct which is in the spirit of our religion and the dictates of humanity.

SOCIAL INTERCOURSE.

"An excellent method of securing the love and esteem of the outside world is to meet them frequently in small social gatherings. For this purpose existing institutions might be developed and new ones devised. Our marriage gathering is an excellent institution which, with a little care and development, is capable of doing much good to the community. As at present managed, it gives no scope for social intercourse, and the money spent in connection therewith is unnecessarily lavish and mostly wasted. We invite a very large number, and waste considerable time in making male guests sit immovable like statues in long rows in the open and in hoarding the lady guests in a small room where the ceremony is performed, and where they also sit immovable like statues. After the ceremony is over the dinner is ready and the guests disperse thereafter. In such a gathering there is absolutely no chance for social intercourse. This antiquated caste dinner system, which it virtually is, must now disappear and make room for an institution which is more rational and better suited to the requirements of the present day. In my opinion such gatherings should be of whole families—the fewer the better—no separate and individual member, male or female, be invited as far as possible. The gathering of the male guests in rows in the open and hoarding of the ladies in the ceremony room be abolished, its place being taken by a gathering of all the guests—male, female and children—in one common room or place, with ample facilities for movement. The marriage ceremony should be so cut down as to take only ten or fifteen minutes at the most, and the gathering to last from six to nine in the evening, the time being pleasantly passed, mostly in conversation, and some time being given to other innocent amusements as concert, charade, recitation, etc., wherever possible. As far as possible, hired amusement should be discouraged. The rich may have more than one such gathering on different days. But at no one time should such a gathering be so large or so unwieldy as to mar its utility as a gathering of social intercourse. Such gatherings are certain to promote good feeling and amity in our community. But it will be of some use in other directions also. There is a wide-spread complaint that our young people do not marry in the same number as they ought to do. One of the many reasons for such a state of affairs may be that there are no facilities for young people of both sexes to come in contact often enough as they should in the changed state of the society of the present day. Our young people do not lack heart, but it requires to be aroused, attacked and won. There is no zest, no charm when a heart is surrendered as a matter of barter, or when it is a gift from solicitous parents to dutiful children. If our young people are afforded opportunities to meet together in such small social gatherings, there is every reason to hope that many more marriages will take place.

"It is in such gatherings or even in the less satisfactory gatherings in vogue at present that whole families of non-Parsis should be invited and treated as honoured guests. This practice, if established and carried out with delicacy and refinement, is sure to foster good feelings and amity between the Parsis and the other communities surrounding us. Again, the Parsees in well-to-do circumstances might organise smaller gatherings of improved type on Navjot days, birth-days and other festive occasions to which also a few non-Parsi families might with advantage be invited.

"Yet another way of promoting friendly feelings is to encourage intercommunal sports and games. The value of sports and games in promoting good feeling among those who take part therein is now very well recognised, as also its influence in forming their character and other desirable traits. These intercommunal tournaments will be a very good means of bringing our young men in contact with those of other communities, teaching them how to compete with others without importing any but noble and healthy impulses, and in combined teams now and then to obey their captains and how to co-operate and assist one another. I know some advocate purely clannish teams and look askance at these intercommunal teams. Though I do not wish entirely to do away with the purely clannish teams—they are good in their own way and useful if not carried to excess—still I am for more of the former than of the latter. I regard the inter-school and inter-collegiate tournaments in cricket as a step in the right direction and the recent move in the direction of inter-university matches as a welcome forward step.

EDUCATIONAL TOPICS.

"For us Parsees, to hold our own in this huge mass of humanity surrounding us not only ordinary, but as much higher education as is possible to be obtained is indispensable. High education, yet higher education and always the highest education, should be our motto. We ought to aim not only at material superiority, but we must also aspire to mental as well as moral superiority, as much as possible. Whatever position we hold in the world is principally due to our education and to our unconsciously following the dictates of our simple yet sublime faith. It is my humble opinion that whatever walks of life a Parsi may choose, he ought to have a good foundation of what is known as liberal education, *i.e.*, education which cultivates and refines the mind. However, the present-day tendency is towards specialisation, unfortunately at the expense of liberal educatfon. It is true that specialization may increase the material prosperity of the country and also of Parsees. But the influence exerted by mere wealth is not all that is required by Parsees. Mental and moral influence is as necessary for our requirements as material influence, and this can be secured by what is termed liberal ideas. Our drawback of specialization is that it generally makes an individual move in a narrow and circumscribed groove and the tendency guides his whole being. Hence specialization without a good grounding of liberal education is one-sided and inefficient. For us Parsis, circumstanced as we are, as much liberal education as is possible to be obtained is absolutely necessary in addition to the special knowledge of the particular subject of the profession we take up.

CHARACTER OF SCHOOLS.

I deplore the present movements in favour of sectarian colleges and universities. In one breath we talk of welding the numerous and heterogeneous units of the Indian communities into one solid nation, a consummation to be devoutly wished for, and in the same breath we advocate measures which are certain to retard or even entirely prevent such a consummation. This is a large question; and this is not the occasion nor the platform to criticise it. But so far as it affects Parsees in relation to the outside world, I am for mixed schools and colleges. The advantages of such an institution are that a Parsee gets an opportunity of studying the character and peculiarities of the people of the various non-Parsi communities from his very childhood, and to note their good as well as weak points. He early learns to accommodate himself to their peculiarities and *vice versa*, and a habit is formed to respect and love each other. Moreover, he learns from his very childhood how to compete with them and at the same time continue good friends. In short, he gets a foretaste of what he has to expect in the actual and stern school of life. A sectarian school or college is apt to give a Parsi child, and for the matter of that, a boy of any community, any amount of conceit and an inflated idea of his own importance and superiority and to deprive him of that early experience of competition with the outside world which would be so useful to him in after-life. There was some agitation among us some time ago to have what was pompously styled "a Parsi Academy," which was meant to represent an educational institution from a small boarding school to a big university on the model of the one at Aligarh. I do not wish to say anything in this connection, as the movement has fallen through, and judging from the fact that a large amount has been absorbed by the Parsee Hospital, the question is not likely to be revived for some time to come. In my opinion it would be unwise to have sectarian schools and colleges for our community, and the money spent thereon would be worse than wasted. Let us have mixed schools and colleges for our children where they can learn early their own proper line and where their inflated ideas about their own importance and superiority could be knocked out of their heads.

THE PARSEE AS AN EMPLOYER.

Many Parsee are placed in situations to have a large number of people working under them, either as Masters or Managers of large firms or joint stock companies, or as heads of public departments; and the question is raised many times among us as to what policy they should adopt as employers towards the outside world. Some of our co-religionists are of opinion that under such circumstances Parsee employers should give employment to Parsee exclusively, sometimes going the length, if not of openly saying, at any rate implying, that even the unfit and the unemployable of the community, should be employed by them, as such people cannot find employment anywhere else. In the case of those employers who are sole masters of their own establishments, if they employ Parsis exclusively whether fit or unfit, nothing need be said. If thereby they injure their business, it is their own concern. We may question their wisdom, though we must respect their motive and admit their undoubted right. But in the case of those Parsis who are employers as managers or representatives of private firms or joint-stock companies, or heads of public departments, employment by them of the unfit because they are Parsis, is indefensible and morally unjustifiable. They have no right to play fast and loose with other people's money, as such a policy virtually amounts to that. It must be borne in mind that the unfit and the unemployable of our community, and for the matter of that of any community, are unfortunate people, but they require to be dealt with on a charitable, reformatory or educational basis.

"They are—poor people—a burden and a drag wherever they are attached, and bring down the institution to wreck and ruin by their mere dead weight, let alone the positive mischief they might do by their inefficiency and blunders.

"Let us now leave aside this question of the employment of the unfit and the unemployable, and enquire whether the exclusive employment of Parsis, assuming that all are fit, to the deliberate exclusion of all non-Parsis, is far-sighted and desirable as a policy. It goes without saying that if we exclude non-Parsees when we are in power, we have no right to complain if non-Parsis adopt the same policy and exclude us Parsis, in their turn. Parsis cannot employ all Parsis, and even if possible, it is not a sound policy on economic grounds. Many, perhaps a large number of us have to earn our bread from [illegible]. Hence, we have most of us this policy of exclusion is rigorously enforced by other communities. Retaliation and reprisals on the part of non-Parsis would be extremely injurious to our interests, though such a policy on our part would not inconvenience them seriously. Taken all in all, the best and the most far-sighted policy for Parsis would be to take in the fit and most deserving people from all communities as employes under them. With human nature, as it is, a man will always think first of those more dear to him; and it would be quite natural that in posts requiring trust and responsibility, a man would be justified in employing those only in whom he has or knows that he can have confidence without offending others. Hence the majority of Parsi employes in Parsi establishments is a certainty. What I contend is that as a policy, there ought to be no deliberate and entire exclusion of non-Parsis from establishments under the management of Parsis.

THE PARSI AS AN EMPLOYEE.

"A Parsi as an employe is generally trusted and liked by his employer and is a favourite with his co-employes. He is willing to work, faithful and loyal to his master and employer, and frank, generous and obliging to his co-employes. So far, we have little to complain if everything goes on as smoothly as at present. But troublous times are coming near. The struggle between capital and labour, with its concomitant trades-unionism, syndicalism and other combinations of a like nature, which convulse from time to time the economic fabric of the countries of the West, is sure to appear at no very distant date in India; we might say that a beginning has already been made. When this struggle becomes a settled institution in India, what part a Parsee employe should play, what policy he should adopt, will become a very delicate and difficult question. On one side there will be the dictates of his conscience and the injunction of his religion calling upon him to remain loyal and faithful to his master, and on the other side there will be the call upon him from angry and infuriated strikers to join them. The choice will be extremely difficult and full of risk in any event. However, there ought to be no hesitation on that score so far as the Parsi is concerned. Both as a duty towards his master and employer, and as a matter of policy, he ought to remain loyal and faithful to him. It would not pay a small community like ours to join in a combat in which some have to suffer in the end and the peculiar position of the Parsi will mark him out as the party on whom the penalty will fall perhaps with the utmost severity. We must bear in mind that masters and employers in India can do without Parsis and safely boycot them as a class, though they cannot do so in the case of Hindoos and Mahomedans. Such combats are not for a community which is so weak numerically. Unfortunately, such troublous times will not allow us to remain aloof. We shall have to take a side and that side must be the side of the employer and the master. This course may be in some cases very harmful. But it is a choice between two evils, and the one advocated here is in my opinion the lesser of the two evils. It is possible that in many cases justice may be on the side of the strikers, but we must not sit in judgment. Our course, hard though it may be, must be clear and consistent, so that misunderstanding may not occur.

THE PARSI AS A MAN OF BUSINESS.

"In these times of keen competition, a man who succeeds another, either occupies a vacant place, or elbows out another from his place. The latter situation is a cruel one; but in the struggle, the strong and the pushing win the goal and the weak go to the wall. Now the elbowing out may be legitimate and fair or it may be underhand and mean. A man may succeed because of better resources and greater ability; he may, however, succeed also by backbiting and by running down the character of his rival and by other underhand means. Let us hope that the Parsi adopts the more honourable course. It is cruel enough, as it is, to elbow out a rival, but it would be shocking and mean to add to that cruelty by such mean actions. The world is wide enough for all, at any rate, it is very wide for Parsis, and let us hope that their conduct in this connection will be in keeping with their good conduct in all other directions.

"In this connection, it may be mentioned that there is a good scope for inter-communal partnership in business. Each community as each individual has a special aptitude and special traits. In business, as in other walks of life, various traits may be required to ensure success. In a firm, one partner may be a careful and cautious man, another a bold and adventurous man, a third may be resourceful and full of original ideas, and so on. While each partner doing business individually, may not succeed, all combined—supplementing, as it were, the short-comings of one another can succeed well. The same is likely to be the case in inter-communal partnerships. Each community has special traits, and a combination of these traits in such partnerships would succeed much better than purely clannish partnerships. I may point out here that there are such inter-communal firms already in existence, and they are doing very well. Only they are not as many as one would ardently desire, and I would undoubtedly press for an extension of this principle of inter-communal trading companies or firms. For there is another advantage in such mixed firms, as such an arrangement enables the firms to secure business from the different communities and thus widen their clientele.

This concluded the morning programme.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

In the afternoon the Conference passed several resolutions.

The first resolution was that the Conference believes that the scheme which was prepared for the election of the Trustees of the Parsi Panchayet Funds and Properties was unsatisfactory and that reforms are needed. The Conference requests the Standing Committee to consult some experienced men in the matter and the reforms that were made in the scheme should be sent to the present Trustees in the form of a letter and Trustees should be requested to produce them before the court.

The resolution was moved by Dr. Cavasji Edulji Dadachanji and was seconded by Mr. Dhunjisha Merjibhoy Madon and passed unanimously.

APPOINTMENT OF A COMMISSION.

Dastoor Dr. Maneckji Nasserwanji Dhalla moved that the Conference requests the Standing Committee to appoint a special commission to examine the present condition of the education given specially in Zorastrian schools and to request that commission to prepare a scheme of reform.

Dr. Kekhashroo Kersaspji Dadachanji seconded and the resolution was passed unanimously.

CO-OPERATIVE STORE.

Khan Bahadur Aderji Mancherji Dalal moved that the Conference considers it advisable that a co-operative store for the Zorastrians should be opened so that the community should derive benefit during times of high prices and for that purpose the Standing Committee of the Conference should be requested to prepare a proper scheme for it.

Khan Bahadur Dalal, in moving the proposition, gave a detailed account of the high prices of food that are now prevailing in India. He stated that the store should be on the same level as that of the Army and Navy Stores. That store, the speaker said, was opened in 1871 for the Army and Navy, with a capital of £60,000. It has paid 5 per cent interest for the last 43 years.

Dr. N. N. Katrak seconded and Miss. Balai Limji Palamkote supported the resolution and it was passed unanimously.

Mr. Hormusji Mancherji Cama moved and Dr. Dosabhoy Rustomji Bardi seconded that the Conference requests the Standing Committee to fix the date and place of the fifth Zoroastrian Conference.

The proposition was put to the vote and passed unanimously.

On the motion of Shams-ul-Ulma Dastoor Sardar Kekobad Adarbad and seconded by Mr. Phiroze Jijibhoy Mistry, a vote of thanks to the late Secretaries to the Standing and Reception Committees was passed.

Mr. Pestonji Ardesher Wadia, Mr. Fardoonji Cawasji Petit and Dr. N. N. Katrak were then appointed Secretaries to the next Conference.

A vote of thanks to the President was passed amidst cheers, and the Conference was dissolved.

LIFE'S LITTLE IRONISE.

While Mr. Richard Kerr was delivering a science lecture to 600 convicts in Portland Prison, his house at Mitcham was ransacked during the temporary absence of the family. The disorder in several of the rooms showed that a thorough search had been made for money, and even postage stamps had been appropriated. Miss Kerr, who is to be married shortly, had arranged her presents round the wedding cake, and the most valuable of them were taken, but the cake was not damaged. Fortunately, 14 specimens of radium, used for lecture purposes, were overlooked.

OUR BARBARIAN TIME.

Speaking at a dinner given by the Government to the delegates attending the International Conference on the safety of life at sea at the Savoy Hotel, Lord Haldane said he thought the time would come when people would look back upon our age as being as much a barbarian time as we thought the generations six or seven hundred years ago. They would wonder why with so much in common, we devoted so much of our attention to providing for our fears of one another instead of devoting ourselves to the great common purposes which made mankind far better. Every step that was taken, every occasion that brought the nations together for some benign common purpose was a step forward in the evolution of that great common dream that we might one day bring the nations into a closer unison than in the past. (Applause.)

AN UNUSUAL RECORD.

The death has occurred at Forest Gate of Mr. John Laverty, late Inspector of Army Cooking, Superintendent of the school of Cookery to the Navy, Sergeant-Major in his Majesty's Body Guard—an unusual record of service in the forces of the Crown. He was born in December, 1835, and saw service in the Crimea, being present at Alma, Balaclava, and Sebastopol. He had the distinction of having served twenty-one years in the Army, twenty-one in the Navy, and twenty-eight in the Guard, the latter period of his time in the Navy running concurrently with the first portion of his service at St. James's Palace.

UPSIDE DOWN WRITING.

Cases have been cited in the newspapers lately of people who write upside down owing to defective vision, but there is at present a pupil in the village school at Amisfield, Dumfriesshire, a girl of nine, whose eyesight is perfectly normal, who writes upside down. She uses her left hand and writes from the bottom of the page to the top, and from right to left. It has baffled the educational authorities to find an explanation. The writing is remarkably neat.

NAVAL PRIZE-MONEY.

THE SYSTEM IN THE GREAT WARS.

ITS EXTENT AND EFFECTS.

The Admiralty, it is stated, has in mind important changes in the old system of prize-money in naval wars.

Apropos of this, a correspondent writes to the *Manchester Guardian*, that it was a recognised fact in ancient days that the officers and men of the King's Navy were less well treated in regard to the great question of "perquisites" than any of his servants. The one prospect they had of earning something beyond their modest pay and rations was the prize-money which in war time fell to the lot of the more fortunate among them. Of course all hoped they would be among the happy winners, and it followed that all ranks counted it good luck when they were sent to a "rich station." The West Indies was the richest, and next to it the East, but with favour of fortune prizes might be won anywhere. Therefore those Acts of Parliament which fixed the rights of the captor were known as "Acts for the encouragement of seamen."

QUEEN ELIZABETH A GRASPER.

When you look at it from the legal point of view, "prize-money" was a gift of the Crown. Whatever enemy's goods were taken by his servants belonged by right to the King, but he ceded his claim to his officers and men. The amount he granted differed from time to time. Queen Elizabeth was noted for dealing "but indifferently" with the captors. Being poor, she took every penny she could grasp in her beautiful white hand. The Commonwealth, which was usually at its wits' end for money, followed her example. In later times the crown left all to the captors. But they had no rights till they were duly endowed with them by proclamation at the beginning of the war. It follows that before a distribution could be made the King's Admiralty Judges had first to decide that the capture was well and truly made, and that the ships and goods taken did really come from a conquered enemy, and not from a neutral. A distinction was, indeed, made between "prize" and "plunder." The second may be accurately defined as all such portable property as was found lying about above the main deck. That was annexed by the finder. In later days "plunder" was frowned on, for it led to not a little breaking of heads among the captors. The ship, its armament, rigging, cargo, and stores were prize, and must be adjudicated on by the Admiralty Courts, at home or in the King's overseas possessions. The captors, in fact, had to appeal as claimants in a lawsuit, from which it followed that they were bound to appoint an agent or agents, who instructed and fed the lawyers. The agents were paid by percentages. Each of the classes into which a crew was divided for purposes of the distribution could name its own agent. In practice they commonly employed the firm chosen by the captain, and it was his interest that they should, for in the good days of perquisites and jobbery he commonly entered into what was really a partnership with the agent and so hit his bird on both wings.

SOME INSTANCES.

The agent saw the case through the courts, and divided when the time for division came. Meanwhile he opened an account with his clients, and made them advances. When it is remembered that no less a sum than £2,143,000 passed through the hands of the chief firm of naval prize agents in Jamaica between 1793, and 1802, we see that the business was a lucrative one. On the other hand, the agents were tempted to speculate, and then they were liable to come to grief. When they did the navy saw its prize-money vanish down the the throats of land sharks. Rodney suffered cruelly in that way.

This is but a brief sketch of a large subject. The Fourth Report of the Commissioners of Naval Inquiry of 1803, affords copious instruction, and the Statutes at Large have much to teach. But from these few words one can gather that prize-money loomed in imposing proportions before the eyes of all ranks. Luck and an honest agent made all the difference between finding yourself at the end of a commission with a full pocket, or with nothing except a starvation allowance of half-pay for those few who were entitled to receive any. How much there might be in the full pocket depended on a man's rank. Rear Admiral Parker, who had a command in the West Indies in those days sent home £45,000. That was what prize-money could mean for a flag officer who took a share of all the captures made on his station. And Parker was not an exception. Sir William Hoste, who commanded as commodore in the Adriatic in the war after the breach of the Peace of Amiens, made £60,000. St. Vincent grew rich in the West Indies. Before their time Pocock had made £62,000 out of the capture of Havana alone. Is it wonderful that men tried hard to obtain a rich station, and grumbled when they failed?

SHARES AND BULLETS.

When we turn to the other end of the ladder we hear of very different sums. The Commissioners of Naval Inquiry of 1803 had before them the accounts of a firm of agents in Jamaica. They quote the case of two midshipmen of the Magicienne, who were respectively credited with £36 14s. 2d. and £53 16s.; a coxswain of the same ship whose share of prizes was £50 16s. 1 1-2d; a yeoman of the powder-room of the Regulus who was entitled to £149. 9s. 11d. These are cases of men who died or were killed in action on the station. We are not told how long they served. But it is quite clear that the prize-money of many hundreds of little men would be required to make up the vast gains of the flag officers. There was a sour tang in the joke of the Irish sailor at Trafalgar, who said he prayed that the enemy's bullets might be distributed on the same scale as the prize-money—the lion's share to the officers. The scale was altered in favour of the men towards the end of the war, to the no small annoyance of Dundonald among others. But however the details might alter, the principle was the same—much to the flag, a good deal to the quarter-deck, least to the lower deck

A BAD INFLUENCE.

If we look at prize-money from the point of view of morals and the interests of the service, its influence must be allowed to have been on the whole bad. It was essentially a device for compensating the navy for bad pay and miserable half-pay by booty. It generated a gambling spirit, and tempted all ranks to subordinate duty to personal profit. It led to many ignoble squabbles and to wasteful lawsuits, by which only the "attorney species" profited. On the men its influence was wholly bad. They believed themselves to be ill-treated, and when they got it the cant of the time persuaded them to waste it on drink. And the great vice of the thing was that prize did not come from the perils of battle and the crushing work of blockade, but, as Sir W. Napier justly said, from ruining poor merchant ship owners and skippers.

THE TWO SERVICES.

It has been decided to place the colours of the old 45th Regiment of Foot (now the 1st Battalion of the Sherwood Foresters) in the museum at Nottingham Castle.

AUSTRALIAN FORCES.

The King has approved of colours being carried by such units of the Australian Forces as would be permitted to hold them if they were attached to the fighting forces of the United Kingdom, says the *Standard*. The King's colours of every regiment are to be the great union in which the cross of St. George is contrived with the crosses of St. Andrew and St. Patrick on a blue field, as modified by her late Majesty Queen Victoria in 1900. The first colour is to bear in the centre the territorial designation on a crimson circle with the Royal or other title within the whole, surmounted by the Imperial crown. Regimental or second colours are also to be awarded in Australia, and they will bear badges and distinctions granted to the regiments in commemorations of war services. They are to match the facings of the regiments concerned, and a wreath of roses, thistles, and shamrocks will form the central feature. Where the number of war actions exceed nine laurel branches are to be introduced, and scrolls bearing the names of the actions will be entwined.

ELIZABETHAN SEA-DOGS.

The possibility of commemorating at Ratcliffe Cross those Elizabethan mariners who sailed from the Thames in their search for adventure is again being considered by the Local Government Committee of the London County Council. But, however, sympathetic the committee may be to the proposal—and in recent years they have done their best to interest Londoners in the former life of the City—they are faced with one great difficulty, says *The Times*, that as yet their investigations have proved abortive. They have been unable to discover any direct evidence as to whether Ratcliffe Cross was a structure, a place, name, or both, and so the proposed memorial remains in abeyance, although the Local Government Committee have promised that the County Council itself shall have an opportunity of considering the question

In 1585, the riverside had teemed with excitement at the formation of the first company to find a north-east passage to China. Under the command of Sir Hugh Willoughby three vessels sailed from the Thames. In the words of Hakluyt: "It was thought best by the opinion of them all that by the twentieth of May, the Captains and Mariners should take shipping and depart from Ratcliffe upon the ebbe, if it pleased God. They having saluted their acquaintance, one his wife, another his children, another his kinsfolkes, and another his friends dearer than his kinsfolkes, were present at the day appointed; and having waged anore, they departed with the turning of the water and sailing easily, came first to Greenwich."

In 1596, when Sir Walter Raleigh was organising the expedition to Cadiz, he spent most of his time at Ratcliffe, which he referred to in his letters to Cecil as Retleife and Racklieif.

COURTESY OF MILITARY.

Reports submitted to the Military Manœuvres Commission by the Chief Compensation Officer and the cheif constables of the counties in which the operations took place this year at Home, state that the conduct of the troops was on all sides stated to be exemplary. The courtesy shown by soldiers of all ranks towards civilians was especially remarked on by the Manœuvres Commissioners, and they recorded the excellent impression his Majesty's troops had made on all with whom they had come in contact.

The Chief Compensation Officer referred in his report to the large amount of hospitality extended by all classes, both rich and poor. The troops had been welcomed everywhere; in many cases, too, in which damage had unavoidably been done, no claim for compensation had been made. He hoped that those whom it had been impossible to thank individually would realise that the troops were none the less grateful.

Colonel Seely, Secretary for War, has congratulated the Commissioners on the success of their efforts, especially as regards the control of motor traffic and the police arrangements.

DREADNOUGHTS OF UNDERSEA.

Coincident with Mr. Churchill's declaration of the efficiency of our submarine service, says the *Standard*, comes a proposal from Italy which, if put into effect, may cause as great a revolution in warship construction and naval tactics as the advent of the Dreadnought type of battleship.

General Cuniberti, a leading Italian naval architect, suggests that the time is ripe for the introduction of a fighting craft which shall offer as deadly an assault to the submerged hull of a battleship as a Dreadnought can now offer to that portion of an enemy's ship which is above the water-line. The craft he proposes is to combine all the offensive qualities of submarines, torpedo-boat destroyers, and scouts with such protective features as will enable it to survive the shell fire of small and medium calibre guns. In essence the new monster is to be a kind of submersed Dreadnought.

His conception is of a craft shaped like a submarine, but fitted on the upper surface with two low turrets protected by 16in. armour plates. Within each of these turrets would be eight 6in. guns, sufficient, it is calculated, to enable the boat to fight an enemy's destroyers. There would be eighteen torpedo tubes furnishing the principal armament.

The displacement of such a vessel, General Cuniberti places at 10,000 tons. He estimates that it should be capable of accommodating engines of sufficient power to drive it at a speed of 25 knots.

The most serious criticism of this proposal is the difficulty which General Cuniberti will have in constructing engines of big capacity which, when working under water, will not betray the presence of the craft they are driving. Submarines to-day, the biggest of which have a displacement (submerged) of 970 tons, are driven electrically when cruising under water, and their best speed is but little in excess of 12 knots.

The only engines capable of propelling a submerged hull of 10,000 tons displacement at a speed of 25 knots would be those of an internal combustion type, and, as an expert point out in *Engineering*, the exhaust from an oil engine would indicate on the surface the route followed. General Cuniberti, however, merely indicates that his air intakes and exhaust pipes would be carried through the turrets to a point above the waterline, and that even the turrets themselves would never be entirely submerged.

THE SERVICES PRESS.

The French military authorities are experimenting with the Dussaud electric lamp. This consists of a circle of metallic-filament glow lamps set on a revolving disc with a commutator which lights up each lamp in turn for the fraction of a second while it passes through the focus of the reflector. Owing to the short period for which each lamp is lighted, it can be worked far beyond its normal capacity without destroying it; and it is stated that the Dussaud lamp enables a searchlight to be worked with less than one-tenth of the current required for an ordinary arc lamp. This means a large reduction in the weight of the dynamo, the motor, and the transporting carriage. The new light is to be tried, in the first instance, in military airships.

Messrs. Ehrhardt, the well-known German ordnance manufacturers, have brought out a new machine gun for which many practical points of excellence are claimed. It is on the barrel-recoil system with belt feed, and the novelties consist in the details of the breech mechanism, which is a strong and remarkably simple action. The barrel is water-cooled right down to the breech, and can be exchanged when it becomes warm, in twenty seconds. The machine gun is sighted with ordinary and telescopic sights, and is mounted on a stout tripod; the shooting is said to be unusually good. The range scale is marked on a glass plate in the field of the telescope, so that the elevation can be altered without taking the eye from the sight, and it can be illuminated for night work. The machine gun weighs 37lb. and the tripod 69lb. complete.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

From figures, which have been specially prepared, it is estimated that the armed forces of the Empire now stand at 1,327,8[illegible] with 156,040 horses. The partially trained men outnumber the fully trained, and of the total number near 700,000 concern the home forces; the Dominions and Egypt about 250,000; while India has established numbers standing at 400,000. Details in regard to South Africa's new army show that it is to consist of about 30,000 men, and five regiments of mounted rifles included in the scheme, have been formed this year, consisting of 400 men each. A beginning has also been made with the establishment of the five field batteries allowed, three of which are formed, while the other two are to be raised next year. Those troops will be the permanent force.—*United Service Gazette.*

Lord Sydenham has promptly endorsed the opinion of *The Times* that the direct representation of financial interests on the Committee of Defence is "grotesque." They have too much influence on policy already. It is to enable them to have immunity when the nation as a whole is at war that the Declaration of London receives so much support. Was it not owing to their pressure, too, that the shilling duty on corn was taken off in 1903, though it brought in £2,000,000 a year without anyone in this country being a penny the worse? Not to speak of the revenue which would have paid for a squadron of battleships, it would have stimulated the cultivation of home-grown wheat and given us a means of promoting closer union with the Dominions. But the City remembered the enormous amount of capital it has put in Russia and Argentina. Lord Sydenham took the opportunity of being on the subject, however, to point out that, as in so many other respects where preparation for war is concerned, we are behind the times in our financial policy. We have no "war chest" such as other nations maintain with a view to emergencies. Germany, for instance, when increasing her Army at the end of last year, doubled hers, and it is not so long ago since an English journalist was overcome by the sight of the one Russia has at disposal in case of war. Lord Sydenham proposes that the Committee of Defence should investigate in advance the financial situation that would be created on the outbreak of a great conflict, and consider the steps that should be taken to meet it. So inadequate is our bank reserve that proposals have often been made to increase it, but have come to nothing from the general complacency in the City, which is not accustomed to think in terms of war. That is the fault of the politicians, the trouble beginning with them. In the South African War we believed we were out for a picnic and so the truth gradually dawned on us in such a manner as to forbid panic, and there was no interference with trade. But in a European conflict the case would be entirely different, as Lord Sydenham warns us in his quiet, but telling way.—*The Broad Arrow.*

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Women's Interests.

HOME AND SOCIETY.

TANGO'S RIVAL—THE MAXIXE.

ROMANCE AND ROYALTY.

A FEATURE OF UP-TO-DATE GOWNS.

NOTABLE SILVER WEDDING.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The King and Queen have had a distinguished company staying with them this week at Windsor Castle, chief among them being the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the Austrian throne, and his wife, the Duchess of Hohenburg. King George and the Archduke have enjoyed some good shooting in Windsor Forest. One day this week a party of eight guns, including the Duke of Teck and other guests staying at the Castle, had great sport. Both the King and the Archduke shot remarkably well. There was a keen contest between them and very rarely did either miss his mark. Lunch was served in a marquee, and the sportsmen were joined by the Queen, the Duchess of Hohenburg, the Duchess of Teck and other ladies, who came from the Castle in motor-cars.

On Monday the King and Queen will go to Lambton Castle as the guests of Lord Durham, whose sister, Lady Lambton, will act as chatelaine. The Royal visit, which will last for a whole week is the first visit a Sovereign has ever paid to Lambton Castle, although the late King, when Prince of Wales, went there for a few days' shooting. Lambton Castle is considered a very beautiful building and it is certainly picturesquely situated. While on their visit to Lord Durham the Queen, and probably the King also, will motor to Ravensworth Castle and have lunch with Lord and Lady Ravensworth. Ravensworth Castle is one of the finest castles in the north of England.

A ROYAL WANDERER.

The social event of the week is the visit to London of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria and his consort. They arrived on Saturday afternoon at the Ritz Hotel where they remained incognito. In his simplicity and utter absence of formality there is a charming note. Perhaps nowhere out of London could a great Royal personage go about from place to place unnoticed and unmolested. The Archduke's wanderings in the West End of London had something in the nature of Haroun-al-Reshid. On Sunday the Royal visitor, who is a punctilious Catholic, attended Low Mass at 9-30 a. m. at the Jesuit Church in Farm-street, Berkeley-square. Dressed in a black overcoat and a broad-brimmed felt hat he passed unrecognised by the congregation. Count Mensdorff, the Austrian Ambassador, accompanied the Archduke to Mass, and afterwards they hailed a taxicab and drove off to Kew Gardens. The Archduke spent a very agreeable time at Kew, for he is an ardent horticulturist, having a wonderful garden on his island estate of Briono in the Adriatic. The Archduke returned to the Ritz for lunch, at which he was joined by the Duchess of Hohenberg and later they drove to Marlborough House and had tea with Queen Alexandra. In the evening they dined at the Austrian Embassy where they met the grand Duchess Vladimir of Russia, her son the Grand Duke Boris, the Duchess of Marlborough, the Marquis and Marchioness of Ripon, and Lord Fitzmaurice. On Monday, after doing some shopping, the Archduke and the Duchess left for Windsor Castle where, as already mentioned, the King and Queen gave several parties for shooting over the royal preserves and in honour of the royal guests.

ARCHDUKE'S ROMANCE.

Of course everybody has been talking about the romantic love story of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand. There are many versions as to how he won his "morganatic" wife. But the real facts are these. Of a retired and studious disposition he declined to alter his mode of life or cease to be a bachelor when the tragic death of his cousin Rodolf placed him in the direct line of succession. Gradually, however, he was drawn into the home circle of the Archduke Frederik who had two marriageable daughters and soon everyone wondered whether the Archduchess Elizabeth or her sister, the Archduchess Henrietta, was destined to be the future Empress of Austria. The mother of these young ladies, the Archduchess Isabella, a descendant of the semi-regal house of Croy, and a most imperious lady, became slightly impatient at Franz Ferdinand's dilly-dallying. But she preserved her urbanity and gave him every opportunity of pressing his suit with either of her two accomplished daughters, merely observing the conventions by having them accompanied on all occasions by their lady-in-waiting, Countess Sophie Chotek. The Archduke seemingly had no objection, for Countess Sophie was demure, self-effacing and silent. To the consternation of everybody, particularly the Archduchess Isabella, the announcement was made that the Archduke Franz Ferdinand had determined to marry the Countess Sophie Caotek, even though he lost thereby the succession to the throne. The Emperor was furious, but he knew his nephew too well to remonstrate, especially when Franz Ferdinand threatened to retire into private life. So a compromise was arranged. The lovers were not to communicate with each other for a whole year, a promise which was faithfully kept. After the year's probation Franz Ferdinand went straight to Castle Chotek and was received by Countess Sophie in the presence of her parents. He married her and the Emperor conferred upon the bride the title of Princess and raised her to the rank of Duchess, but Archduchess, she can never be, for Archduchesses, like poets are born, not made. It is understood that there children can never assend the throne, a matter which does not seem to worry them very much. They are a happy and devoted couple, and rejoice that their children are their very own, unclaimed by the responsibilities of State.

THE DUCHESS'S STATUS.

Apropos of the above, by special direction of the King, the Duchess of Hohenberg was treated in every respect as though she were of Royal birth when visiting at Windsor. This was a matter that had previously caused some amount of difficulty to the Royal officials charged with the work of making arrangement for their visit, and the ruling of His Majesty was therefore invited. In adopting this course His Majesty has followed the example set by the Courts of Berlin and Rome, in both of which the Duchess of Hohenberg has been received as an Archduchess whenever she has stayed there. This means that at dinner each evening she occupied the seat of honour on the right of the King and took precedence directly after the Queen upon all occasions.

RETURN OF PRINCE ARTHUR.

Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught returned to London last evening at the conclusion of their honey-moon. They travelled from Paris, where they had been spending the last few days. Both the Prince and Princess looked extremely well. They motored from the station to their house in Mount-street, Grosvenor-square.

ROYAL DOMESTIC INFELICITY.

English as well as Swedish society is agitated somewhat by the announcement that Princess Marie of Sweden, who is now staying in Paris with her father, has decided not to return to her husband. Incompatability of temperament is said to be the reason. Princess Marie Pavloona of Sweden is the daughter of the late Grand Duke Paul of Russia. Her mother died when she was very young, and she was brought up by the Grand Duchess Serge, the sister of the Tsarina. She was married in 1908 to Prince Wilhelm, the second and sailor son of the King of Sweden, and has one son, Prince Gustav, who was born in 1909. The Princess is very keen in out-door sport of every kind. Prince Wilhelm is 29 years of age, while the Princess is 23. They are certainly a well matched and handsome couple and it is a pity that a matrimonial shadow has fallen upon their lives.

MR. AND MRS. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN.

On Saturday last Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain celebrated their silver wedding. From early morning until late in the evening congratulations and expressions of goodwill kept pouring upon them at their London house, 20 Prince's-gardems S.W. Mrs. Chamberlain is Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's third wife. Twenty-six years ago Mr. Chamberlain went to the United States to negotiate the Fisheries Treaty At the conclusion of that compact a dinner was given in honour of the plenipotentiaries; and it was at this dinner that Mr. Chamberlain first met Miss Mary Endicott, daughter of Mr. W. C. Endicott, late judge of Mass, U.S.A., Supreme Court. The strong forceful personality of the English statesman attracted Miss Endicott almost as powerfully as her personality had attracted him. It was a case of love at first sight. With characteristic energy Mr. Chamberlain pursued his wooing and twelve months later—Nov. 15th 1888—he and Miss Endicott were married at St. John's Episcopal Church, Washington. It was a brilliant ceremony attended by President Cleveland and most members of his Government. And now for a really curious piece of coincidence, about ten years ago an antiquary browsing among the registers of city churches, discovered the entry of the marriage early in the seventeenth century of a Chamberlain to an Endicott. A little research proved that the bridegroom was an ancestor of the famous statesman (the Chamberlain's London pedigree is well known) and that the bride was an ancestress of the Miss Endicott that Mr. Chamberlain wooed and won in Washington, U.S.A., twenty-five years ago and nearly three centuries after the first marriage between the families. I understand Mr. Chamberlain and his wife inspected together the original entry in the registers.

MORE TANGO.

The dancing world in London which as I have before related, is Tango-mad was surprised to learn on Monday that the Kaiser had forbidden the officers of the army and navy to dance in uniform either the Tango or the one-step and the two-step, and furthermore to avoid families at whose balls these dances are given. The Berlin *Salon* added that dismissal would be the punishment of infringement of this order. The objection of the Kaiser and especially of the Kaiserine to the new style of dances is well known, but it was hardly thought that His Majesty would go so far as to threaten dismissal of officers who indulged in the popular craze. The news which came later that the Kaiser had placed no such ban upon his officers, was not unanticipated. What has happened is this. His Majesty has issued a cabinet order strongly expressing his disapproval of the Tango. The disinclination of the Court to tolerate the Tango was shown the other day when Fraulien Armsteads, premiere danseure at the Berlin Opera, which belongs to the Prussian Crown, was informed that should she take part in the Tango competition announced as a society function she would do so at her own risk.

Apropos of objections to the Tango, it appears that many foreign bishops recently applied to the Vatican asking instructions whether they should publicly condemn fashionable modern dances, especially the Tango, the Pope referred these applications to the congregation of sacraments which is now carefully examining the case and collecting the evidence and opinions of prominent theologians, with the object of ascertaining whether the Tango is immoral and its condemnation expedient. It is stated that the Church's formal condemnation is not likely, and in any case it is not imminent, as the decisions of the congregation require time. The Pope has instructed the bishops to use their own discretion and tolerate or prohibit Tango dancing as they see fit.

A WONDERFUL SALON.

Meanwhile London is more than ever under the spell of the Tango and the Maxixe (pronounced masheesh). There was opened yesterday at Hanover-square a wonderful Tango Salon, perhaps the most remarkable in existence. The decorations are the work of a brilliant young Russian artist, who has carried out a scheme which though startling is really artistic. The floors are black the walls tangerine, the ceilings a golden buff, and the furniture purple. Little silver gates shut the dancers off from the public. The principals are Senor Marquis and Miss Clayton, who will have under them a staff of Argentine and Brazilian instructors and instructresses, who will teach the Tango and the Maxixe. The lessons will, of course, be given privately, but there will be frequent demonstrations of the dances, and every afternoon there will be a reception and the tea for the pupils, their friends and the general public.

THE COMING OF THE MAXIXE.

The Maxixe (masheesh), the national dance of Brazil is not unlike the Boston, but infinitely more lively and intricate, and harder to learn than the Tango. There is a "falling" step in it which is very difficult. In this, as in the true Argentine Tango, there is no vulgarity, no indelicacy. Both, when correctly danced, are as graceful and as harmless as a minuet or gavotte. The Maxixe music is distinctive and haunting. It has astonishing powers of 'absorption' and adaptability. Precisely as in the United States, everything from Beethoven's "Moonlight Sonata" to Gounod's "Soldiers' Chorus" may be tuned into ragtime by means of syncopation, so in Brazil every air and melody is first to the will of maxixe music. There has been a Parisian version of this dance, of a somewhat doubtful nature, dubbed the "Mattschiche."

WIRED TUNIC FOR GOWNS.

The Parisian wired tunic, which is a feature of up-to-date gowns and is said to be the forerunner of the crinoline, was seen for the first time at a society wedding yesterday, when it was becomingly worn by the bridesmaids in attendance on Miss Rae Hutchinson (daughter of Sir George and Lady Hutchinson) at her marriage to Mr. Frederic Appleby Holt, of the Hale, Cheshire. Fashioned of gold lace encrusted with gold beads, the tunis partially veiled draped satin shirts of a rich amber shade. Here and there touches of leaf green tulle were introduced, and two smart green wings turned their velvet hats off the face. Miss Hutchinson, who is very pretty and fair, looked a radiant bride in her draped gown of white and silver brocade. On her hair was a tiny lace cap from which fell a tuile veil, and she carried a sheath of lilies. The tulle train with silver embroidery was carried by the little son of Lord and Lady Tenterden and Felicity Hutchinson, sister of the bride. The seven bridesmaids were: Miss Hutchinson, the Misses Muriel and Kathleen Holt, Miss Maxwell-Stuart, Miss Nora Weldon, Miss Marjorie Stephenson and Miss Grinling. Bishop Boyd Carpenter officiated at the wedding, which took place at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, and from the Church all the guests drove to 55, Pont-street, Sir George's Town house, where Lady Hutchinson held a reception. In the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Holt left for the Continent, where the honeymoon is to be spent.

CLOTHES MADE BY THE QUEEN.

Very special interest was taken in the dainty little pink and blue woollen petticoats crocheted by Queen Mary and displayed among the clothing at the private view of the work collected this year by the London Needlework Guild, of which Her Majesty is the President. Over 16,000 articles are contributed by Queen Mary, who takes a very deep and practical interest in the work, pressing into service the King and all her children. Princess Mary's collection included cot quilts and all kinds of baby clothes. Sweetly pretty and cosy were the puzzle jackets made by Princess Mary during the past year. A large pile of warm waistcoats, socks, caps and coats were contributed by the King, the Prince of Wales and Prince Albert, Prince Victoria contributing her contributions to jerseys, warm vests, etc. Others who sent quantities of winter under-clothing were: Lady Harcourt, Emily Lady Ampthill, Lady Mount Stephen, Lady Edith Drummond, the Duchess of Somerset, Lady Hampden, Mrs. Lewis Harcourt, Lady Mary Trefusis, Lady Wernher and Lady Waechter.

PEER TURNS MOHAMMEDAN.

Whatever else may be said of Lord Headley, who has a seat in the House of Lords, no one will question his sincerity. Yet his precise religious position is a puzzle. He says himself that he has taken no active step to renounce membership of the Church of England in which he was brought up; and that he has gone through no ceremony proclaiming a formal adoption of the Mohammedan faith. Yet, he declares, "the religion of Islam is the creed I hold." In these circumstances the Islamic Society in London last Saturday claimed Lord Headley as a convert. His chief grievance against Christianity seems to be the insincerity of those professing that creed. Lord Headly is 63 years of age and owns about 16,000 acres in Ireland. He has seen considerable military service, having served through the Franco-German War on the staff of General von Govene. He also took part in the earliest wars. At Home he was lieutenant-colonel of the 4th Battalion, Royal Munster Fusiliers, and has held a commission in the Honourable Artillery Company. He is also a civil engineer by profession, and in his Cambridge days won the middle and heavy-weight boxing championships. This is not the first instance of a British peer being coverted to Islam, for the late Lord Stanley of Alderley, who died in 1903 and had lived for many years in the Levant and at Constantinople, embraced the Mohammedan faith.

LORD ELGIN'S WEDDING.

Lord Elgin and Mrs. Frederick Ogilvy, widow of Captain F. C. A. Ogilvy, R.N., were married on Wednesday rather to the surprise of London Society. Lord Elgin is in his 65th year and is the father of six sons and four daughters. His first wife was Lady Constance Carnegie, daughter of the ninth Lord Southesk, and she died in 1909. In the same year Lord Elgin's present wife lost her husband, who was son of the late Sir Reginald Ogilvy. The two families are already connected by marriage, Lord Elgin's daughter, Lady Christian Bruce, having married Mr. Herbert Ogilvy, elder son of Sir Reginald Ogilvy. Lord Elgin was born near Montreal. He was Viceroy of India from 1894 to 1999. His grandfather, when Ambassador to Turkeyi. collected the famous Elgin marbles, which are now in the British Museum.

Two Smart Blouses.

On the left is a smart little blouse carried out in pink charmeuse. Touches of silver pink embroidered on black velvet strike a distinctive note. On the right is sketched a mist-grey, wool-backed satin blouse. The collar and buttons are of deep violet velvet, while the belt is of blue orange and velvet embroidery.—Drawn for the *Bombay Gazette* by Miss Margaret Morton.

MARRIED TEACHERS.

DISMISSED MOTHER TO BE REINSTATED.

The right of female teachers to marry is vindicated by the New York State Supreme Court, which has ordered the State Board of Education to reinstate a married teacher, Mrs. Peixotto, who was discharged for absenting herself from her post without permission, the occasion being the birth of her child.

The contention of the Board of Education was that if women teachers were allowed to absent themselves from their duties for domestic reasons, the whole school system would be disorganised if they declared that married women were unsuitable as school teachers for this reason.

Mrs. Peixotto's supporters claim that a married woman should not be barred from earning her living as a school teacher, and that in such circumstances as those in this case she should be allowed sufficient leave of absence instead of being dismissed.

The Supreme Court upheld this view.

A DRESS HINT.

The seams at the foot of a narrow skirt of a thin fabric often shows signs of wear long before the remainder. You can double its length of life by unripping the seams from hem upwards a few inches, turning in the worn parts to give the "slit-up" effect, and expose a small pleated panel of silk or material; or trim the opening with cords and buttons, and allow it to open over an underskirt of satin to match.

As a memorial to her four deceased sisters (daughters of the first Earl of Cranbrook) Viscountess Goschen has restored the ancient chapel at the east end of the parish church of Benenden, Kent.

AMONG SAVAGES.

WOMAN'S EXPERIENCES IN AFRICA.

THE MARRIAGE MARKET.

How an Englishwoman visited a native village in the heart of the Dark Continent where an epidemic of bubonic plague was raging, and spoke to savages who had never seen a white woman before, was told by Mrs. Blount, F. R. G. S., in a lecture in Caxton Hall, Westminster, on her travels in British East Africa and round Victoria Nyanza. The lecture was illustrated by remarkable photographs taken in the wilds, when native runners were engaged to convey the plates from the camp to the nearest station to be developed—sometimes a distance of more than sixty miles. On the lake Mrs. Blount lost a number of photographic plates which melted owing to the heat.

Mrs. Blount went out to Africa with a small party, but later in the trek she left her companions and went round Lake Victoria Nyanza alone, visiting places where no white woman had ever been. In one instance the women of a tribe crowded round her and began to pull her ears to see if they were real, and were also so inquisitive as to ask whether her feet were white also. The ears of the natives were so distorted by the practice of boring that they were unacquainted with one of natural shape.

"We landed at Mombasa," said Mrs. Blount, to a *Standard* representative, "and took the train to Nairobi, then to Nakurn, after which we went into 'safori,' which means going into the wilds. On the way up in the train, when near Tsavo, we had a curious experience with lions. Four of them—the parents and two well-grown cubs— were lying asleep near the line, and as the train went past they got up and yawaned as if they were utterly bored. I was told that the maneless lions were much more fierce than those which had manes, and the settlers in that district kill them by laying strychnine on the carcases of animals which have been killed by lions. If a lion kills a buck or a zebra it may only eat half and will return the following day for the remainder, and the settlers know this. There is a peculiar law among these animals that one lion will not eat the remaining portion of another's prey.

A DYING ART.

"At Bukola, which is a Germa station, we saw the prisoners chained together. Every morning these men go down to bathe together, and carry water back to the station. It is here that the women make that peculiar bark cloth which is becoming so scarce, and, like other native arts, will soon die out altogether with the approach of civilisation. The cloth is not woven. The women sit round in crowds all day long chewing the bark until it is in a peculiar condition. Then it is pounded in a mortar, and rolled out. A pattern is stamped on it, and it is ready for use. The bark is that of the wild fig tree.

"It takes eleven days to go round the lake, and when we reached Mwanze, the most southerly place, we found that bubonic plague had broken out, and was raging in the native village. I wanted to see the people, however, and took the risk of going among them, but luckily, I did not catch the disease. On the shores of the lake the natives do their washing by banging the clothes and mats on stones. Once there were more women than stones, and two of them banged their washing on the back of a dead crocodile that lay at the edge of the lake. In the market place girls were sold daily to neighbouring natives who wanted brides. These girls, whose ages ranged from 15 to 20 years, were chained to the wall of a house just like cattle, and I saw a bargain being struck by the father of a girl with a native who wished to buy her. The prospective bridegroom, who had several wives already, offered to pay five cows, 20 rupees, and six sacks of rice, but the old man wanted more. They seemed about to fight, so heated did the argument become, but at last the price was accepted. The father then unchained his daughter, and with every expression of anger threw the end of the chain towards his future son-in-law, who caught it and took off his prize. They were both dreadful looking creatures."

Among the Kavirondos who inhabit the east side of Victoria Nyanza, Mrs. Blount discovered some curious marriage customs. For four days before the wedding the bride becomes hysterical and shrieks and dances as if she were objecting to the marriage. This is a custom that is always adhered to, and for the four days the pandemonium is continued till her friends are thoroughly disgusted with her behaviour. On the fourth day she is taken by her mother and anointed with an evil-smelling oil and the bridegroom is invited to come and take her away. This he does while the maiden continues her protests.

It is Mrs. Blount's intention to start on an expedition into the heart of South America after Christmas. In the meantime she is going to deliver a lecture on Panama, which she visited during the cutting of the great canal.

FOURTEEN-YEAR-OLD ARTIST

FRENCH GIRL'S SUCCESS AT THE SALON.

One of the pictures which have aroused special comment at the newly-opened Autumn Salon is a canvas representing an aged Breton peasant woman with a goitre, painted by a fourteen-year-old girl, Mlle. Suzanne Billet.

The young artist is a merry, round-cheeked, dark-haired, dark-eyed girl, and certainly does not represent her age. Her father, who is a textile merchant, and who has spent many years in Glasgow, has always painted as a hobby, and he has evidently transmitted his love of sketching to his daughter.

"I have been fond of drawing and painting since I was quite small," Mlle. Suzanne told an interviewer when seen at her home in Paris, "but I never thought that I could do anything good until one day by chance our friend M. C. L. Lavalle, the well-known painter, caught sight of one of my sketches. That was a year ago, and since then I have been studying at M. Lavalle's atelier. I sent my picture to the salon without any idea that it would be hung. I nearly always paint in the open air at my father's country property in Brittany, or else at our villa near Chantilly, and I paint very quickly. My salon picture I completed in three sittings."

PRIZE COMPETITION

FOR LADY READERS OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WE have decided to present a valuable SEWING MACHINE from the workshops of the famous SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY to the lady who forwards us by JANUARY 10th, 1914, the largest number of coupons taken from the daily issues of the "Bombay Gazette." The coupon will appear every day, and the final result will be published in our issue of January 14th. The first coupon will be found below.

The machine which will be handed to the winner of the competition is a 5 DRAWER DROP HEAD CABINET of the latest design and the value of it is **Rs. 165.** The machine may be seen at the offices of the Singer Manufacturing Company, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Coupons may be sent in at once, but none will be accepted after the last postal delivery on JANUARY 10TH.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRIZE COUPON.

Name of competitor (*Miss or Mrs.*)_____

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This coupon must be forwarded in an unmutilated condition to reach the "Bombay Gazette" Office by January 10th, 1914, at the latest.

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with the words "Prize Coupon Competition" on the outside.

THE LATEST FROM PARIS.

FRIEZE DRESSES.

Some of the weirdest creations of the moment are to be seen at the Tango teas in private houses, says the *Gentlewoman*. Women wear whatever tempts them, and they give full play to their eccentric tastes. The frieze dress was recently introduced at an afternoon reception in the Avenue du Bois, and caused the most intrepid dancers to stop whirling for a minute or two. This toilette owed its name to the broad band at the hem of the slightly raised skirt upon which Greek chorographic figures in pale pink were painted on a black ground. Someone whispered that this design had been copied from a group that once figured on a wall at Pompeii, but the veracity of this statement has not yet been proved. It was a curious combination all the same, this Tango dress in white volle ninon with its "frieze" in black velvet with pink figures. The idea was charming and most successful, and can be carried out in white and black crepe de chine or mousseline de soie. The bodice was exceedingly pretty with its trimming of rare Alencon and tulle.

BUTTERFLY ORNAMENTS.

For some unknown reason this season's fashions have decreed that butterflies shall be copied in their lightness, shapes and colourings for all sorts of purposes. One great couturier has designed a butterfly gown, carried out in coloured gauzes, with a stiff fichu effect and outstanding skirt draperies that suggest quite cleverly the idea of outstretched wings, while everywhere there are butterfly-shaped hair ornaments, whose brilliant wings are seen hovering over many a well coiffured head in theatre and restaurant. There are feather butterflies, silk butterflies, velvet or lace butterflies, butterflies made of gauze edged with tiny jewels, and more magnificent affairs of tain beaten metal, studded with real stones, rubies, emeralds, and sapphires, in patterns to represent the markings on the wings of one of these exquisite insects.—*The Globe*.

VETERAN ACTOR'S PLUCK.

PLAYS WITHIN AN HOUR OF DISLOCATING SHOULDER.

Few of the audience who witnessed the matinee performance of "Sealed Orders" at Drury Lane, London, on Saturday, afternoon in mail week, realised the adverse circumstances under which Mr. E. W. Royce performed his rule of "Old Alf," the leader of the burglar fraternity.

Mr. Royce, who is seventy-two years of age, on his way to his dressing-room before the performance, slipped on the stage and fell heavily, dislocating his shoulder. He was taken to Charing Cross Hospital in an unconscious condition, and was detained temporarily.

About half an hour later the stage manager visited the hospital to see him, and to his surprise learnt that the patient had left, the injured limb having been repaired.

Returning to the theatre, Mr. Royce was discovered in the dressing-room "making up" as best he could with the only sound hand. Despite the advice of the manager, he determined to play his part, and did so with the shoulder securely strapped.

From the Poets.

TO THE VIRGINS, TO MAKE MUCH OF TIME.

Gather ye rose-buds while ye may,
Old Time is still a-flying:
And this same flower that smiles to-day
To-morrow will be dying.

The glorious Lamp of Heaven, the Sun,
The higher he's a-getting,
The sooner will his race be run,
And nearer he's to setting.

That be not coy, but use your time;
And while ye may, go marry:
For having lost but once your prime,
You may for ever tarry.

ROBERT HERRICK.

THE LATEST FROM PARIS.

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A "PORTIA" BEFORE THE LAW LORDS.

WOMAN LITIGANT'S APPEAL.

Mrs. Isabella Lewis for over an hour pleaded her own cause before the House of Lords in mail week. Her case was heard by the Earl of Halsbury and Lords Atkinson, Shaw, and Kinnear, and they were obliged to decide against her. Her appeal was against a decision of the First Division of the Court of Session, and related to a will.

It is a very rare thing that the litigant is not represented by counsel at their lordships' Bar, and still more seldom that the litigant appearing in person is a woman. The last occasion, some years ago now, was when two Scotchwomen personally advocated their claim to be elected as M.A.S. of Edinburgh University, for which they had qualified themselves by examination.

Mrs. Lewis argued her case in a clear voice with a strong Scotch accent. She said that it was a case from Aberdeen, and the point was whether Mr. Williamson or his firm, Messrs. Paull and Williamson, was appointed agent or law agent in the trust under the will of her late husband, Mr. William Lewis. On the validity of the appointment depended certain charges. Lord Halsbury, in moving the dismissal of the appeal, said he felt very much indeed for the poor lady who had argued or attempted to argue a question like that. Any person who advised her to bring such an appeal was gravely responsible. He moved that the appeal should be dismissed.

The appeal was accordingly dismissed with costs.

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BARON'S AMAZING FRAUDS.

ACCOMPLISHED SWINDLER.

TRIED TO FORM REGIMENT OF GIRLS.

Posing as a baron, Ferdinand Frederick Adam Roonne, aged 31, a Russian, was sentenced at the London Sessions on November 19, to 21 months' imprisonment and recommended for deportation for obtaining by false pretences from Mr. William Ratcliffe, a butler, the sum of £40 or thereabouts and obtaining £40 or thereabouts, clothes, etc., from Mr. Mark Phillips, a clothes dealer.

Mr. Lawrie, in sentencing him, said: "You are apparently an accomplished and plausible swindler. There is no reason to think that this as an isolated offence. I shall not now send you to penal servitude, because I think that the sooner you get out of this country the better for this country."

Mr. Raymond Asquith, who prosecuted, referred to the prisoner as a baron, and said that he had represented himself as being temporarily short of money, but as having considerable speculations which would make him a very rich man. Mr. Ratcliffe and his wife were employed in domestic service at Cadogan-gardens at the time when the husband first met the baron at the house of a mutual friend. The prisoner said that he had taken on a patent of a new airship. That was quite true. He was the owner of a patent. He said that he was also the owner of a patent of a new kind of docks for airships, and that a Select Committee of the House of Commons had undertaken to accept his patent for the airship and to pay him £35,000 in return for it. He was daily expecting to receive this money as the purchase price and was in constant communication with the War Office on the subject. An official from the War Office would say that no communication had ever taken place between the War Office and the prisoner. The prisoner also said that he was daily expecting £1,200 from the Argyll Motor Company as the commission for the sale of several motor-cars, and, further, that he had an engagement or something of the sort for the firm of Armstrong, Whitworth at a salary of £1,200 for five years. Both these statements were quite untrue, but Mr. and Mrs. Ratcliffe imagined the prisoner was a man of substance and with good prospects. Between the month of March and the end of September, they between them advanced to the prisoner in loans the sum of £35 or £40, and they had never been repaid a halfpenny of the money.

"KICKED OUT OF THE PLACE."

With regard to Mr. Phillips, the pretences made to him and by means of which the prisoner obtained not only money and credit but clothes to the value of £25 or £26, were substantially the same, but with rather more detail. The prisoner supported his story with production of certain bogus documents. About the end of August, after a communication had been made to Mr. Phillips by two ladies, he told the prisoner he believed him to be an absolute fraud, and kicked him out of the place.

Mrs. Ratcliffe said that the prisoner told her he was going to get £35,000 from Lloyd George (laughter). That was to be paid as soon as the new Budget came in (laughter). The prisoner came and received their wages as they drew them, and when he got one lot of wages, he asked when the next lot was due. He also borrowed Mr. Ratcliffe's motor coat to do his "trial trips" in.

The prisoner, who gave evidence, in cross-examination, said that the Russian Consul asked him to produce documents to prove his identity, but he could not do so. He denied that his name did not exist on the register of Russian nobility.

Detective-sergeant Steele said that the prisoner came to this country from Germany in March, 1909, and in October he made the acquaintance of a Mr. Klein, a journalist and linguist, who did correspondence and translations for him. They discussed airships matters, and the prisoner said that he was the son of a very wealthy nobleman, and that there was £2,000 invested for him in timber. He said he could not get at the money until February, 1910. Mr. Klein lent him sums of money, but February arrived and no money was paid back. Early in 1910, the prisoner conceived the idea of establishing an office in Haymarket for his airship projects. A suite of rooms was furnished by money fraudulently obtained from Mr. Matthews, an engineer. Mr. Klein was offered the position of chief interpreter, article writer, and secretary at £5 a week. He got nothing at all; and had to pay the typists' fees and for the office teas. Mr. Matthews paid two-quarters' rent—£17 each quarter—and subsequently refused to pay some postages. The baron was sending out a number of glowing circulars to people of rank and distinction.

AN AMAZING RECORD.

It eventually turned out that the prisoner had been getting money out of Matthews and a man named Wilfing to the extent of some hundreds of pounds for some months. The office was then closed, but rent was still owing. Mr. Klein had no idea that the prisoner was such a fraud until the office was closed. One of the prisoner's friends raised £150 from a friend in Germany, and the prisoner cashed the order, and paid Matthews £70, and criminal proceedings, which were threatened, were stopped. During the time of the Italian and Turkish war, the prisoner went to Shanklin, and while there went to White's, the shipbuilders, and said that he was commissioned by the Turkish Government to purchase six torpedo-boat destroyers. He saw the manager, and afterwards told a Mr. Russell that he got £100 as a result of that. The prisoner had no authority at all from the Turkish Government. He also had £100 from a money-lender at the Isle of Wight. Mr Klein said that to his knowledge the prisoner had defrauded people of quite £2,000. Some of the prisoner's inventions were really genuine but the larger ones were utterly impossible. An authority had told the witness that in his opinion the prisoner's airship would require two balloons on the top of it to get it off the ground.

Mr. Lawrie.—That is why he wanted the lifts (laughter).

The witness said that the prisoner's knowledge was entirely superficial. He had been to motor firms practically throughout England, and represented himself to come from the Russian and Turkish Governments. Some firms had lent him cars for a thousand miles trial trip in order that he might report on them. He had had his hotel accommodation, and had also had money.

Mr. Lawrie.—Can you tell me any good of him?

"REGIMENT OF YOUNG GIRLS."

The Witness.—I'm afraid not. He has practically ruined two young ladies. He borrowed £30 from a gentleman connected with a well-known newspaper, and then tried to elope with the gentleman's wife. He had also tried to form a regiment of young girls, and got a lot of names, making out that he was about to found a girls' regiment. No information concerning him could be found in Russia, and the witness believed him to be a German Pole, with a name different from the one he now assumed. The articles that the prisoner said he had written were really written by Mr. Klein.

The prisoner was then sentenced (as stated) to 21 months' imprisonment.

"CALL NIGHTS."

AN OLD INNS OF COURT CUSTOM.

This is "Call Night" at the Inns of Court, wrote the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* on Nov. 17. It is always held on the sixteenth day of the dining term, and the ceremony differs at each Inn. All the Inns agree in granting the members who dine on that night a double allowance of wine from their well-stocked cellars, and it is necessary that the candidate for call must dine in the hall of his Inn and must wear evening clothes. At the Middle Temple the new barristers are called in wig and gown, and have the privilege of inviting their friends to join them in the hall after dinner, but at no other Inn is this allowed. The actual call to the Bar never takes place in the hall, but in the Benchers' private apartments, and the ceremony differs slightly at each Inn. At Lincoln's Inn a loving-cup is passed round the students to be called. The transition from student to barrister is marked by the wearing of a student's gown before going before the Benchers for call, and upon re-entering the hall of the Inn a barrister's gown is placed upon the new member's shoulders. At the Inner Temple the call takes place after dinner, and a speech is required from the senior student. Gray's Inn has a convivial tradition to maintain on "Call Night," and though the Treasurer proposes the health of the new barristers and wishes them success, this does not deter the senior barrister in hall after the Benchers have retired from repeating the toast, and the company then endures a speech from each subject of the toast. The more popular a man is, the less likely is his speech to be heard.

WILY PARTRIDGES.

NEW WAY OF DODGING THE GUNS.

Experience at many partridge shoots this season suggests that the partridge has now developed a special instinct for avoiding man, says the *Daily Mail*. The coveys, or family parties, have this year merged themselves into great associations for defence.

Fifty or sixty birds may commonly be seen in packs, and it is unusual for the guns to get even a single shot at them. They have so many pairs of eyes and ears that the glint of a barrel or the sound of a word can scarcely pass undetected, and it is an astounding fact that the whole pack will respond instantly to the signal or movement of one bird. One of our greatest observers says that flocks of finches have some sixth sense, or method of thought transference, for they move simultaneously and as one bird. The partridges are acquiring a like sense.

These packs also fly much further than the coveys, or pairs, or single birds, and they are rather less local, or parochial. They are harder to find and keep less narrow bounds. There was always a tendency among partridges to "pack" late in the season, but now this packing habit is becoming normal. It has never been so thorough, at least, in one district as this year. It is begun early in the season and is this autumn almost for the first time absolutely successful as a device for avoiding the enemy. Fields thick with partridges will yield a blank drive.

The time has come when partridge shooters will have to resort to some counter-device by which the pack can be broken up. One sportsman proposed mounting the beaters in order to follow up the birds which tire very soon, for the partridge is a sprinter not a distance runner.

CRYSTAL PALACE BILL.

GROUNDS FREE EXCEPT ON CERTAIN DAYS.

The scheme for the acquisition of the Crystal Palace, is not being abandoned because certain local authorities have declined to pay their promised contributions.

As a matter of fact, the necessary steps are being taken to apply to Parliament next session for Parliamentary powers to incorporate the trustees and to secure the use of the grounds as an open space to the public for ever.

To the Palace itself, in which concerts and other attractions will be provided, it is proposed to make a charge of sixpence for admission.

The grounds will be free to the public, except on certain days, which will be limited to the lowest number that may be required to provide sufficient revenue for the maintenance of the place, and will not, in any case, exceed fifty. Some parts of the grounds will be enclosed, as they are now, for the use of cricket, football, and other sports clubs.

It was originally suggested that, pending the passing of the Act of Parliament, a company should be formed to make interim arrangements. There is, however, every likelihood that arrangements will be made on different lines.

The trustees will consist of representatives of the contributing authorities.

The Glasgow Chamber of Commerce has invited the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom to hold its autumnal meeting in that city next year.

It is reported that the Jew Beiliss, who was acquitted recently on the "ritual murder" charge at Kieff, intends to leave the district, and take up his residence in Paris.

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The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

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Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

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"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and reginimal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination.

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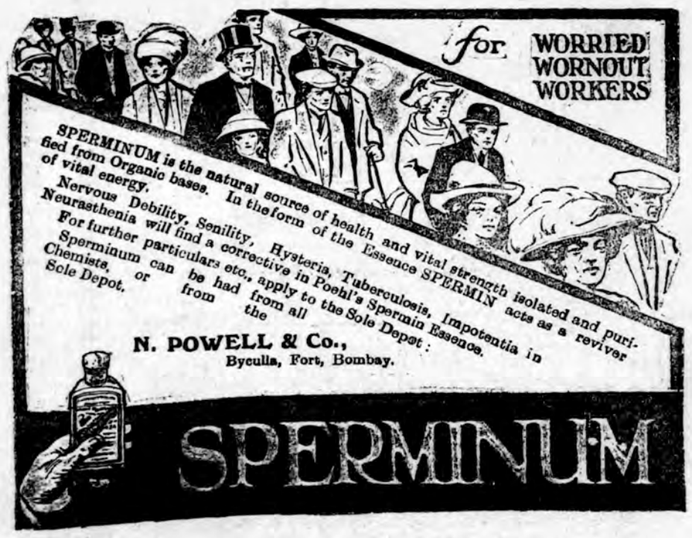
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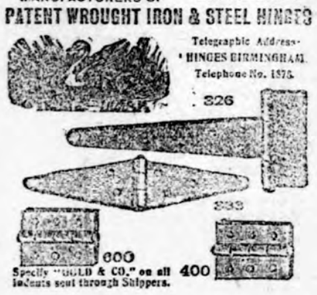

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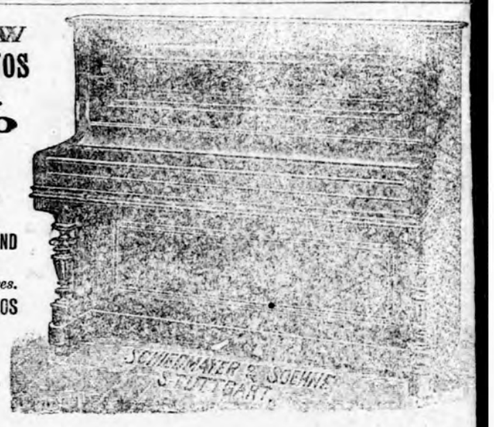

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Sole Advertisement Agent in the United Kingdom, Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 80, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.